The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,261—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1898.

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CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th Mar.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th „
* CLYDE	4099	E.H. Gordon	16th „
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	F. Cole	23rd „
* SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon	30th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	......	21st „
† SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th „
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th „
† SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon	25th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† SHANNON	4189	J.R. Lendon	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	......	30th „

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898.
GISELA	L. relich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	24th March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	3,685	31st March 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th March, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March, 10 1898

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,090	Flanolin	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English Mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 24th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGE HOME.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.
PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE FIRST CLASS! new Steamer "ILE DE LA REUNION," 3,700 tons, will be despatched from here about the FIRST WEEK in MAY to be followed by another Steamer about the end of MAY.

FIRST SALOON .... £25.

Cuisine a la Francaise. For further particulars apply to—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

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TRADE MARK.

—TRUNKS-BAGS-PORTMANTEAUX—
TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUDS.
DECK CHAIRS, DECK SHOES.
TIFFIN AND TEA BASKETS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING—
REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

DRUGS.
Crude and Manufactured. Indigenous and Imported.

PILLS.
Manufactured by a special process. Guaranteed fresh.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
From the leading London and other Manufacturers.

DENTAL SUNDRIES.
From Claudius Ash and Sons, London.

SPRAY APPARATUS.
For Surgical and Domestic use.

MEDICAL, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
Latest Inventions, including Dry Celled Batteries.

HOSPITAL AND PATIENTS' REQUISITES.
Every necessary Article stocked for use in the Sickroom.

MICROSCOPES.
From the leading English and French Makers.

SPECTACLES.
To suit all ages and sights.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death f previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO., SILK MERCERS.

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of
VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies, Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE
"PREMIER"
HELICAL
"POLO"
BICYCLES
ARE
NOW
ON
VIEW
AT
MARCKS AND CO.'S
BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed	£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders	£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.

Total Sum Insured in 1896	£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital	£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date	£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Price, Rs. 6-0, Postage, As. 6.

New Cheap Edition with additional pictures.

LORD ROBERTS' 41 YEARS IN INDIA, RS. 6-0.

Owing to the great success of this work a new edition will be issued in May next, fully illustrated with all the pictures included in the 2-volume library edition, and with several additional portraits.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

The work will be strongly bound in crimson cloth and stamped in relief on the back and front. Copies will be supplied in strict rotation as ordered.

The immense popularity of the book is proved by the fact that 27 editions of the work have been sold.

COLONIAL SERIES OF READABLE BOOKS.

Price, Re. 1-8 Each Volume

The Secret of Madame de Monluc. By the Author of "Mdlle. Mori."
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The Plan of Campaign. By Mabel Robinson.
A Double Knot. By G. Manville Fenn.
In Tent and Bungalow. By the Author of "Indian Idylls."
The Stone Dragon. By Murray Gilchrist.
Jack's Father. By W. E. Norris.
A Vicar's Wife. By Evelyn Dickinson.
Jim B., A Story. By F. S. Carew.
A Reverend Gentleman. By J. M. Cobban.
The Poison of Asps. By R. Orton Prowse.
Alderdene :
Only a Guard-Room Dog. By Mrs. Cuthell, with 16 Illustrations by W. Parkinson.
Children of this World. By Ellen F. Pinsent.
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Hepsy Gipsy. By L. T. Meade.
Toddleben's Hero. By M. M. Blake. With 36 Illustrations.
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My Land of Beulah. By Mrs. Leith Adams.
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Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., draw attention to the exceptionally LOW PRICE at which the above Colonial Volumes are sold viz., Re. 1-8 per Volume. The ordinary price for the series is Rs. 2-0.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU," Captain J. NIKKI, 2,958 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd March, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MIKADO" arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.,and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March, 1898.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT for the Surat City Municipality. Salary Rs. 130 rising to Rs. 200 by increment of Rs. 25 after every three years' service which must be satisfactory, the last increment to be of Rs. 20. This salary is exclusive of the horse allowance. None having no knowledge of Sanitary works need apply. The applicant should be young, sober and energetic and able to ride. If the applicant is a Medical man he will not be permitted to practise in the City. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th April, 1898.

By Order,
PRANJIVAN P. DALAL,
Secretary, Surat Municipality.

Municipal Office, Surat, 20th March, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TULLOCKCHAND MANEKCHAND, deceased, limited to the assets of the firm of TULLOCKCHAND and SHAPURJEE standing in the name of the deceased on behalf of the said firm.

SHAPURJEE BURJORJEE BHARUCHA of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the Sole Surviving Partner in the firm of TULLOCKCHAND and SHAPURJEE ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 17th day of March, 1898.
Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A PORTABLE BUNGALOW, NEAR THE "LINDEN HOUSE" & OPPOSITE THE YACHT CLUB CHAMBERS, APOLLO BUNDER.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder.

One portable wooden-house with tiled roof, the property of Mrs. HOCKLEY.

Now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston, and Co.'s Auction Rooms, office furniture, such as writing tables, copying press, chairs, glass-door and plain cupboards, large partition screen, samples of cutlery, hardware, Primus stoves, bell, locks, electric globes, hand organ, bicycle accessories, etc.

The property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs Fleming, Shaw and Co.'s offices, the whole of the Hotel furniture of Mrs. MACKAY, consisting of handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, handsome cabinets, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany semigrand piano by Broadwood, Singer's foot sewing machine, revolving top office table, large size cooking stove, lamps, flower pots, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, above Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s Establishment, the handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockeryware, first-rate iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of T. STEPHENSON, Esq.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and artistic French-polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, designed and executed by the owner, plain glassware, Wedgwood and Minton porcelainware, upright iron grand piano rich in tone, very old China flower vases and jars, half size billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues, etc., real bronze clock with side candelabras, beautiful palms for table and hall decoration, first-rate standing and table lamps, Persian carpet, elegant fretwork, wall brackets, etc., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TAPTI MILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the proprietors of the above Mill, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Rooms, in No. 22, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground commonly known as Russela Baugh, situate at Surat, without the city wall in the Mowza Oomerwada, Taluka Chorasee, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, bearing Survey Nos. 66, 70, 73 and 75, and admeasuring 50 acres and 20 goontas or thereabouts, (including that portion of the said piece of land which was sublet to Dr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Khambata, by an instrument in Gujrati writing, dated 29th March, 1881) and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Gohara Wadi, formerly the property of Mahomed Begum, daughter of the late Mr. Mahomed Alli Ressaldar, and partly by the property of Mr. Motabhoy, on or towards the south by Bardoli High Road, on or towards the east by a canal, on or towards the west by a large ditch without the city wall of Surat and beyond by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon and the Mill machinery now lying or fixed thereon, as also a small building for office purposes on the left side of the main entrance attached to the Company's Mill and situated on the left side of the main building.

The machinery, &c., consist, among others, of two improved Lancashire boilers with two Fox and Hopkinson's patent corrugated flues, with all mountings and fittings complete, made by Tinker, Shanton and Co., and one economiser with feed pump donkey, feed pump by Messrs. Pollock and Macnab, a pair of horizontal compound condensing steam engine of 350 H. P. with rope, gearing, &c., &c., by Benjamin Goodfellow, willow opener, long lap machine, carding engines, some by Howard and Bullough, some by Curtis and Sons, and some by Platt Brothers, drawing frames, slubbing frames, intermediate frames, roving frames, roller ending machine, grinding machine, electric machine, tubes, self-acting twist and weft mules by Taylor and Long, reels, bundle presses, hydraulic baling press, leather, machinery, filetting machine, grinding rollers, yarn wrapping and testing machines, &c., &c.

The Mill consists of about 10,310 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors, or Messrs. Pestonji, Rustom, and Kolah, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the G. I. P. Workshop, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a large size kerosine oil stove by Rippingill, also a coal and wood stove, a well-made breeding aviary for canaries, etc., also a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, etc., etc., the property of A. B. DUGGAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 „ grey Arab pony, 15-1, goes in saddle.
1 strong landau in good order.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bandora Point, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture, by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one first-rate mahogany iron-framed cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures in frames, &c., &c., the property of Vety. Major J. MILLS.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and doubleHarness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
PEKOE DUST	„	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 10, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, 1898, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1897.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES AND CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 23rd March, 1898, both days inclusive.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL, DAVIDSON'S,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The *cuisine* will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer & Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories. The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened to traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to The Manager.
Glenview Hotel,
Coonoor.

or to SPENCER & CO., LD.,
Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

J. NEUBERG,

51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
41, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

[illegible] ALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G, E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.	

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.

At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.

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SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints........ „ 96

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints .... „ 74

This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 56
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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeepers' Office, Parel, 15th March, 1898.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water 0-17a. Low water, 5-41m., 5-56a.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
English Press and Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Chanda entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Naseri left it on Monday, and the steamers Kalinady and Canara yesterday.

The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj.—The tenth anniversary of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, when members are cordially invited.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Candia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., and per extra s. s. Matsayama Maru, at 6 p m., to-day.

Seriously Burnt while Cooking.—Sayama, a Hindu woman, aged nineteen years, residing with her parents at Bellasis Road, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, on Monday afternoon, suffering from burns on her right leg and thigh, caused by her clothes accidentally catching fire while engaged in cooking at the fire-place.

Bhavnagar News.—Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—A very disastrous accident occurred here to-day. Three women were digging earth for plastering purposes when the roof of the mine collapsed burying them alive. When the earth was removed they were found dead.—A fire occurred in the Ginning Factory at Dhoraju, on Thursday last, involving the loss of about Rs. 1,200.

Burglary at Chandanwady.—Mr. Cowasji Cursetjy Khordawalla, a Parsee, residing at Chandanwadi, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between the 13th and 20th instant, someone entered his room through an open window, and breaking open a cupboard, made off with one currency note for Rs. 100, two for Rs. 50 each, Rs. 6 in cash, and a quantity of wearing apparel, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 232.

The B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of Feburary last 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 79 bullocks and 6 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment, and 366 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 15 cartmen for overloading their carts.

Theft in Lower Damaun.—While the members of the family of one Chubba Narron, of Nadi Oli, in Lower Damaun, were attending a feast on the afternoon of Friday last, thieves effected an entrance in his house, and opening a cupboard abstracted therefrom two small boxes containing gold and silver ornaments belonging separately to Chubba and his mother, of the value of about Rs. 1,000. The thieves have not yet been caught, though the police are making diligent enquiries into the matter. It is said that a lad of ten who saw the thieves bolt after committing the theft will be able to identify them.

Local Charities.—The honorary secretaries of Shet Vurjivandas Madhowdas Kapole Boarding School Fund beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additional donations with the condition that the original amount be kept intact and the interest of it be annually spent towards the object of the charity:—Rs. 500, by Mr. Gordhandas Tribhowandas, in memory of his late wife, Bai Krishnabai; and Rs. 250, by Mr. Pranjivandas Culliandas, in memory of his late wife, Manekbai. The honorary secretaries to the Kapole Nirashrit Fund beg to acknowledge with thanks the following additional contributions to this charity:—Rs. 100 from Mr. Gordhandas Tribhowandas, in memory of his late wife, Bai Krishnabai; and Rs. 50 from Mr. Pranjivandas Culliandas, in memory of his late wife, Bai Manekbai.

Illegal Possession of Opium.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Brewin charged Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed with stealing four tolas of opium from the Government opium warehouse, and with possessing opium without a permit from the Collector. The accused was first brought up before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who transferred the case to Mr. Webb's court owing to pressure of work. Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, prosecuted, while Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. It was submitted on behalf of the accused that the opium in question was presented to the accused by his employer. The magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 40.

Fatal Accident to a Labourer.—On Monday afternoon, two labourers, named Ramji Govind and Rama Janoo, aged, respectively, thirty-five and forty years, residing in Kandawady, Girgaum, were, with a number of other labourers, engaged in hoisting up a large beam from the first floor to the roof of a new weaving room, now under construction for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills at Churney Road, when the rope suddenly broke and the beam fell on the backs of the two men, causing serious injuries and rendering them unconscious. They were placed in a victoria and were being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when Ramji died on the way and his body was removed to the morgue. The other labourer, Rama, was admitted into the hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the spine. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the morgue, respecting the death of Ramji Govind, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

Plague Committee's Servants Assaulting a Witness.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Noormahomed and Toomaji Gungaram employes under the Bombay Plague Committee, with causing hurt to Keshow Arjoon, an owner of labour carts, residing at 4th Kumbarwada. Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appears that on the 4th instant, the two accused were placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the charges of wrongfully confining a plague patient and spreading infectious disease. The case was adjourned to enable the Public Prosecutor to receive instructions to conduct the case. The complainant was a prominent witness against the accused in that case and hence the motive for the assault. About 10 o'clock, on the night of the 6th instant, the complainant was attending to his cattle, when the two accused armed with sticks rushed into the stable, and belaboured him, causing five large wheals on the back. On a report being made to the police, the accused, who had been enlarged on bail in the first case, were arrested by Mr. Sloane on the following day. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital and his injury was attended to. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY NEWS.

"N" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, leaves Meerut on the 20th instant for Umballa on relief.

Captain F. T. Cole, R. A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, has been selected for continuous service in India.

The 30th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been orderded to return from Lucknow to Fyzabad as soon as possible.

The Government of India have decided to make the following distribution of the sum of Rs. 30,000 which has been entered in the estimates of 1898-99, for the purpose of aiding Volunteer Corps in providing armouries, magazines, headquarters, &c:—Assam Valley Light Horse Rs. 5,187; Bengal-Nagpore Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 5,000; Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 5,000; South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 3,800; Surma Valley Light Horse, Rs. 2,000; East Coast Rifle Volunteers, Rs. 2,000, 3rd Administrative Battalion North-Western Provinces Volunteers, Rs. 1,608; East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 847; Yercaud Rifle Volunteers, Rs. 712; Allahabad Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 593; Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 253.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Address.—Hymn 94.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Address by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 309 and 382.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3a	0	
	Fort, Southern	1	0	
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	1b	2	38
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	2	3	
	Dongri	2	5	
C	Market	2	1	34
	Dhobi Talao	8	2	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	7	2	
	Khara Talao	0	2	
	Kumbharwada	7	2	
D	Khetwadi	18	8	37
	Girgaum	23	6	
	Chowpaty	0	3	
	Walkeshwar	4	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	2	
E	Mazagon	5	3	73
	Tarwady	3	2	
	Second Nagpada	2	1	
	Kamatipura	5	4	
	Tardeo	0	5	
	Byculla	9	16	
	First Nagpada	0	2	
F	Parel	8	8	32
	Sewree	0	1	
	Sion	4	3	
G	Mahim	4	1	17
	Worlee	0	7	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	48	2	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		1	101
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		9	
	St. George's		2	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telegu		1	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		8	
	Nanelwadi		2	
	Arthur Road		11	
	Nizampura		0	
	Greaves Cotton & Cos		2	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		4	
	Modykhana		9	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Port Trust		1	
	Bai Motlabai		1	
	Police		3	
	Patharay Prabhu		1	
	Bhatia		2	
	Soonee		1	
	Kshatria		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		3	
	Maratha		18	
	V S Maharajas		1	
	Total	170	181	341
	Total plague deaths to date	25,429	22,125	
	Same date last year	73	59	161

a One European. b From Poona.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	2

Dr. B. Godinho, of the J. J. Hospital, was admitted into the plague ward of St. George's Hospital, thus bringing up the number of cases there to seventeen.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

In the A ward, Colaba, two cases of plague and two suspicious cases were detected and removed to hospitals. In the same ward, Fort, a dead body (roadside) in Manordas Street was examined and certified to be a plague case. In the B ward—Mandvie, Chuckla, Dongree, and Oomerkhary sections—four cases and three deaths were recorded, and four contacts were removed. In the C ward—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady sections—nine cases and no deaths were reported. One case of small-pox from Dhobie Talao section was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. In the same ward (north), Kumbarwada section four cases and four deaths, Khara Talao section one case and one death, Bhuleshwar section no cases and four deaths, were reported. In the D ward (east) Dr. Foy removed two cases of plague, Dr. Mackenzie examined evicts with, a vacating party, Dr. Seervai removed two plague cases, Dr. Jathar five, and Dr. Da Costa two cases and also certified a dead body as plague. In the same ward (west) three cases of plague were removed and one death from plague was certified. Dr. Shroff removed one case of plague from Mahaluxmi section. In the E ward, Byculla section, three cases and two deaths, Mazagon section no cases and two deaths, Nagpada section one case and two deaths, Kamatipura section no cases and five deaths, and Tardeo section no cases and one death, were reported, and six contacts segregated. In the F and G wards three plague cases were recorded.

There were seventy-one deaths reported in the different Plague Hospitals, and 1,162 patients remaining under treatment.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were yesterday 158 persons in the Modykhana Camp, and 296 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

On Monday afternoon, a police ramosee, doing duty in the Parel Division, was going along the Sankli Tank Road, when he accidentally fell down, suffering from plague. He was placed in an ambulance, and on the way to the Arthur Road Hospital he expired on the Haines Road. The ramosee had been absent from duty since the 20th instant.

THE OOMERKHADY SUB-COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the general committee of the Oomerkhady subdistrict was held yesterday morning at the Bungalow of Mr. Najmudin Tyabji on Imambara Road. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wilkins, I. M. S., the District officer and Dr. S. Nariman, M. D., D. P. H. the Section Medical Officer were present. Dr. Nariman, as official chairman, explained the object of convening the meeting and asked the 30 gentlemen present to appoint their chairman. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, J.P., was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P., Vice-chairman. Messrs. Ramchandra V. Vandekar and Syed Nisar Hoosein were appointed Joint-Secretary.

Mr. Ibrahim thanked the gentlemen for the honor done to him and explained to the meeting the new system of voluntary house-to-house visitation, removal of plague patients, disinfection of infected houses and granting of certificates as to the place of death. He also said that they would have to assist the investigation committee sitting in the Town Hall, under Mr. Du Boulay, I.C.S., whenever any reference was made to them. He eulogised the Government for bringing these new measures in force and asked the members to do their best to help Government in carrying them out successfully. Several gentlemen, specially Messrs. Tyabji, Vandekar, Nisar Hoosein, Ezekiel, and Survay took part in the discussion, and one and all spoke in favour of the new arrangements and praised the Government for the same. Several questions were asked in the meeting, which were readily answered by the chairman and Drs. Wilkins and Nariman.

Dr. Wilkins was proud to see so many gentlemen taking an interest in the welfare of the District, and hoped that with their help the mortality of B Ward would again come down to 19 perday, which was often the case before the riots. He laid special stress on the speedy evacuation and disinfection of the infected houses which were the real cause of the spread of plague.

The meeting terminated after votes of thanks to the chairman, Dr. Wilkins and Nariman, and to Mr. Najmudin Tyabji, the latter gentleman for the loan of his hall for this meeting.

Mr. G. B. Kher writes to say that he was appointed on the committee for the Khetwady Chuna Bhatty section of D Ward, where he resides, and not on the Girgaum Mugbhat Committee, as erroneously stated.

Our attention was drawn a few days ago to a couple of paragraphs in a vernacular paper, called the *Khadim Hind*, of Agra, dated 1st March 1898, under the heading of "Plague Arrangements." One paragraph ran as follows: "The wife of Kalandar Baksh, Kotwal, who was transferred from Lucknow, was ill, and the doctor declared she was suffering from plague. The Kotwal expressed his desire to the doctor that his wife should not be taken to hospital, but the doctor insisted a good deal, The Kotwal said: 'All right, I shall make her accompany you to the hospital, but wait a little.' So saying he went inside the house, brought a loaded gun and fired at the doctor, then he killed his wife and himself." Another paragraph was as follows:—"The Tehsildar of Shahjahanpore on account of this plague murdered 12 men (including doctor, compounder, policemen, their wives) and then killed himself by a bullet." It need hardly be said that nothing could justify the publication of statements of this kind except their truth; but we have made inquiries, and we find that these stories are absolutely false; not merely exaggerated, but entirely destitute of any foundation whatsoever. That being so, the only object the original inventors and publishers could possibly have in view must have been to disturb men's minds and excite feelings of enmity and ill-will against the Government who are doing their best to extirpate the plague. Where the stories originated is not yet clearly ascertained, but it is believed at Hyderabad (Deccan), and they have since been copied by the vernacular papers in different parts of India; in Agra, for instance, by the paper from which we quoted, and in Lahore, we understand, by the *Wafadar*. Steps have now been taken by the local Government to cause any vernacular newspaper in these provinces which is known to have reproduced the stories, to publish a declaration of their falsehood, and a suitable disclaimer. In future it will be possible to deal with such matter under the amended Criminal Procedure Code. Vernacular papers have a perfect right to point out where they think the plague arrangements of the authorities might be improved, but they must understand that their criticism must be based on ascertained facts and not on purely malicious falsehood.—*Pioneer*.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Monday, was:—Khojas 17, and other nationalities 5. Total to date.—Khojas 6,905, and other nationalities 1,756. Grand total 8,661.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Our correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The plague mortality at Lower Damaun from the 16th to 20th instant, both days inclusive, has been 12 in Katheria, 4 in Dhobi Wadi, one in Kharewadi, and one in Forte. The victims with the exception of two Mochis and three Kolis are all Machis. His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India having given his sanction to the nomination of Dr. Antone Fernandes as a Plague Authority, his Excellency the Governor of Damaun has appointed him in that post, and all the plague patients at Lower Damaun are in his charge. The inconvenience of the people of Lower Damaun and the distress of hawkers and petty traders from villages who find a market for their articles at Lower Damaun have been removed by the Governor allowing persons from adjoining villages to come to Lower Damaun, though communication with Upper Damaun remains rigidly closed. The Health Officer, Dr. Proenga, who was transferred here from Nagar Haveli district about five months before the outbreak of the epidemic in March last, and who during the last epidemic fearlessly treated plague patients both in the city and the plague hospital at Marwad and for which valuable services his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal raised him to the Order of Christ, was attacked yesterday with symptoms of plague and removed himself to the plague hospital at Marwad. Since the outbreak of plague on the 4th January last at Dholar, Dr. Proenga was in sole charge of all the plague stricken persons of that place, and since the outbreak in Lower Damaun he and Dr. Fernandes have more than once a day been visiting the plague patients and have been much in contact with them. Though in the performance of his duty he had inoculated a number of persons, he did not get himself inoculated. He is being treated by Dr. Fernandes, who reports to-day that his state is a little better than the previous day, the fever having decreased a little, and he is perfectly conscious. Among a number of Banias of Upper Damaun who are undergoing quarantine at Dabhel to be admitted in Lower Damaun, one Choonilal Vallubh, a Laud Bania, died, on the 19th instant, rather suddenly. At the observation sheds at Challa, from among a number of people of Upper Damaun undergoing quarantine to enter British territory, a Lonar and a Bania have been attacked with plague. These are the first cases of plague in the sheds since the quarantine was established on the 30th March last.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 416, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,215, making a total of 2,631 persons. Departures by sea 589, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,272, making a total of 2,861 persons.

MR. KHIMJI KAYANI'S SCHEME.

The following letter has been addressed to Brigadier-Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel James Wilkins, I. M. S., D. S. O., District Medical Officer, B Ward, by Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani:—

Respected Sir,—I respectfully beg to submit the scheme given below for the kind and favourable consideration of the Bombay Government through you, and in doing so I am actuated by no other motive than the most sincere object of doing a service to both the Government as well as the general public; while appreciating the laudable and noble efforts the Government, through the Plague Committee, have been making towards stamping out the plague, I respectfully beg to point out that certain measures adopted by them have created amongst the people a good deal of alarm and misapprehension; since some of them were contrary to the views, habits, and religious susceptibilities of the different classes and creeds, and so the ignorant masses being against such efforts, though well-meant, the aims have not been and could not naturally be attained. Before touching upon the proposed scheme, I feel it necessary to mention the various measures which have been adopted by the Government through the Plague Committee and the objects thereunder. They are: (1) House-to-house visitation. (2) Segregation of the plague-stricken and contact segregation. (3) Sanitary improvement of the city, etc. It seems to me that all the above measures depend on the 1st, viz., the house-to-house visitation. All that we have to look to them is the house-to-house visitation. I beg to submit that the way in which the house-to-house visitation has been carried out until now is the cause of all this failure of success on the part of the Government in attaining their well-meant aims for the public, and the cause of missapprehension on the part of the ignorant masses, for the following reasons:—(1) The way in itself has been found to be very expensive. (2) Notwithstanding all that expense, each and every house could not be visited every day, without which the object cannot be fully attained. (3) The object of the visitors being to visit as many houses as possible every day, all real plague cases could not be found, and in some instances such cases were taken in hand which were afterwards found to be not plague cases at all. (4) Some of the underlings of the Committee took ill-advantage of the duties and authority entrusted to them. (5) The ignorant masses, not appreciating the object of the house-to-house visitation and actuated by the misdoings and consequent sufferings and inconveniences, were strengthened in their wrong views of the measures of the Government, and accordingly instead of assisting the Government in their right aims, proceeded to conceal plague cases, etc., and thus increased the burden of the plague authorities, which was in its original scope even very hard and overwhelming to be borne, and thus rendered them helpless and did mischief to themselves.

Now I beg to submit my proposed scheme, which is as follows:—

1. That every house-owner should first of all furnish to the Distrist Medical Officer of the locality in which the house stands a complete list of the tenants in the house, together with the numbers of the rooms in which the respective families reside in the forms which should be supplied by the Government, and to communicate any subsequent changes.

(2) Every house-owner should in the second place fill in the "Bill of Health Form" (also to be supplied by the Government) and send the same to the District Medical Officer of the locality, once a week, on a certain fixed day, showing that there has been no sickness of whatever kind amongst the tenants of his house during the week.

(3) The house-owner should immediately fill up the "Sickness Form" (also to be supplied by the Government) in case any one of his tenants seems to be sick and send the same to the District Medical Officer of the section.

(4) The house-owner or any of his servants authorized by him can send such a form.

(5) If the satisfactory and reliable cause of sickness is shown in such a form, and if it be not a case of plague, the District Medical Officer will only take a note of such a case, and the house will not be examined.

(6) If the table in the form showing the causes of the sickness is not filled up or no satisfactory cause is shown, the District Medical Officer, instantly on the receipt of such a form, will himself go, or depute one of his subordinates, to the place, who will examine the patient, and if he is fully convinced that the sick is suffering from plague, then he will arrange, with the consent of his or her relative, to send the sick to the plague hospital of his or her community, or arrangements will be made or allowed to segregate the sick from healthy persons. But if he is convinced that the sick is not suffering from the plague, then in that case he will only take a note of the same and return.

(7) The houses of the house-owners sending such forms immediately, as soon as they come to know of any of their tenants sickness most probably will not be ordered to be vacated, but if the sick be found to be suffering from the plague, then in that case the room occupied by the sick and the two adjoining rooms will only be disinfected.

(8) If any house-owner will show negligence in learning the sickness or in sending the form to the nearest plague office on learning the same, and if death takes place before the sick is examined by the District Medical Officer, then in that case the death of the sick will be taken to be a case of plague and the house for the welfare of the other tenants will be dealt with accordingly.

(9) That handbills should be freely distributed in all the vernaculars and newspapers intimating the public that they were not, and will not, be prohibited from the use of medicines and native *vaids* and doctors.

I need not say much about the advantages resulting out of the above scheme, which, I say, is nothing else than only another form of the old house-to-house visitation system. I beg to add, however, the most evident of such advantages:—

(1) The very heavy expense of the present measures for stamping out the plague will be much curtailed, if not nullified.

(2) The real extent or any necessity of sanitary improvements required will be found from the number of death cases or cases of sickness from their causes being known in reality as aforesaid; in reality because it will be incumbent and binding on the house-owners to state the truth, and moreover they will be made accurate in keeping their houses duly white-washed, etc., for their own advantages, as stated in the scheme.

(3) Some of the various other measures adopted by the Government for stamping out the plague will be put an end to even now, according to my view, and others will be put an end to in a short time.

(4) The services of Justices and leaders of communities which, as believed by many, are either unavailable or not very essential, can be dispensed with.

(5) In short, the intentions of the Government, as clearly seen from the speeches by his Excellency the Governor and Sir Charles Ollivant, in respect of death certificates, etc., to learn the cause of the increasing mortality will be fully carried out, and the anxietie and misapprehensions of the ignorant classes will be thoroughly relieved. The last para. of my scheme should be careful considered, because I as well as many believe that the increase of mortality is the result of misapprehension and fear on the part of the ignorant masses, who did not avail themselves of medicine until the disease took some incurable form, for fear of being reported or being taken away under suspicion of the plague. In conclusion, then, I shall be not a little happy, sir, if you will kindly take into consideration the scheme, and forward the same with your valuable suggestions and remarks thereon, to the Government, and oblige, yours, &c.,

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

March 22.

A FEW MORE SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The recent changes made by the Government and those proposed by some of the prominent citizens of this place in plague regulations, particularly those in respect of allowing plague patients to be treated by their family doctors in their own healthy premises, and of accepting death certificates granted by respectable persons appointed for the purpose, will, in all probability, lessen the existing panic and uneasiness prevalent among the people. Some of the medical men in charge of plague hospitals being fully aware of the bitter consequences of the removals of patients to the plague hospitals now admit the real worth of similar suggestions made by Dr. Blaney some time back in the most pathetic language. It may safely be said that under the new arrangements, as very few cases of plague and dead bodies would be concealed, the plague authorities will be able to trace and keep a correct record of such cases, to check the spread of the epidemic at a minimum cost and trouble. It will mostly do away with the contested question of military inspection and death certificates. In respect of the house-to-house visitation it has been proposed that respectable gentlemen should voluntarily join the visitation party in their own streets. This looks all well as a proposal, but it is a question how far it will stand to practice. Everybody's work is nobody's work, and in absence of any definite measure it is to be seen how far the volunteers will work in the way desired by the Plague Committee. As an easy way out of the present difficulty and to meet other desirable ends, I would make the following suggestion for the consideration of those interested in the proposed memorial to the Government on the subject:—(1) Residents of every locality in the city should submit to the plague authorities the names of respectable volunteers and allot to each of them about thirty houses in the same locality for inspection. Every volunteer should be bound to inspect all the houses so apportioned to him once a day at his convenience, and to report all the plague cases occurring in his division to the District Plague Officer. They should be empowered to supervise the work of disinfection, segregation, and evacuation carried in their sub-division, and to allow plague patients to be treated at their own premises by their family doctors, in consultation with the medical plague officer of the district, who will keep an independent watch over the treatment of such plague patients and the workings of the volunteers in his district. The volunteers should also advocate the cause of inoculation and preventive medicines in "contact" cases, as suggested by me through your columns some time back. (2) The present District Plague Officer with the necessary staff of medical men and other respectable persons appointed by the Committee to do the work honorarily in the same way as honorary magistrates are appointed in the mofussil. This will do away with the present appointments of highly paid officers as Assistant Collectors, and the like, with no small saving.

The proposed steps will, I am humbly of opinion, not only give heart to the panic-stricken people and improve the status of the local trade, but will also leave very little ground, for all sorts of complaints and misapprehension due to the alleged severity of plague measures.—Yours, &c.,

S. A. B.

March 21.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's s s Candia, 4,195 tons, Captain G K Wright, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Singapore with a general cargo.

The s s Rudesheimer, 1,758 tons, Captain H Sandsteor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 9th February via Antwerp, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 5th March via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Williams, Captain Pottinger, Lieut Barton, Mr F J Parrott, Mr Mc Langlan, Mr Barker, and Mr Becalbate and 89 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Rudesheimer s	Sandsteor	Hamburg, Feb 9
	Chanda s	Kendall	Busreh, Mar 5
	Grosvenor bque	Brebner	Mauritius, Feb 4

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Canara s	Stabb	Zanzibar, &c.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, &c.

The Steamer Candia, Capt Wright, for China, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Shannon, for Aden.
" Trelyon, for Trieste and Venice.
" Picciola, for Singapore.
" Coromandel, for China, &c.
" Obra, for Calcutta, &c.
" Chanda, for Coast ports, and Calcutta.
" Roma, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Chayton, Lt-Col, Punj, Northampton Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.
Norgate, Capt, Punj, Northampton Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.
Betham, Capt, 8th Bo In, on leave, from Baroda.
Calvert, Lt, 20th Bo In, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Hallett, Major, Ms Rl Scots, to rejoin Regt, to Mandalay.
Cornwall, Surg-Lt, Ms, I.M.S., on duty, to Madras.
Chitale, Surg-Lt, Ms I M S, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Baird, Surg-Lt, Punj I M S, on duty, to Jhelum.
Ogilvie, Surg-Capt, Punj, I M S, from leave to Jubbulpore.

MARCH 22.

Lewis, Major, Ms, 7th M I from leave, to Kamptee.
Benton, Surg-Major, Ms, 7th M I, from leave, to Kaptee.
Thackeray, Major, Ms, R A, from leave, to Trimulgherry.
Little, 2nd Lt, Ms, 23rd M I, to join, to Secunderabad
Adair, 2nd Lt, Bo, unattached list, on duty, to Karachi
Stevenson, Lt-Col, 20th Bo I, on duty, to Rawalpindi
Burke, 2nd Lt, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by General Officer Commanding, will take place on Saturday next the 26th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Dress—Review order—Khaki.

Every member who is not on leave is required to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.

2. Rifles brought to Head-quarters by members, will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

1. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow (Wednesday) Thursday, and Friday. Trains leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

2. Candidates for proficiency certificates will parade at the Town Hall Compound on Saturday next the 26th instant at 6-30 a.m. Dress—Drill order with arms.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Saturday next the 26th instant. Trains leaves the Victoria Terminus at 3 and 3-30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize-distribution to the successful students of the Grant Medical College was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Framji Dinshaw Petit Bacteriological Laboratory, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy presiding. A good number of ladies and gentlemen as well as the professors and past graduates of the college attended.

Dr. Hatch, Principal of the college, read the annual report, from which we give the following extracts:—

I am sure you will all join with me in welcoming Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy and I am myself much obliged to him for his kindness in consenting to distribute the prizes to-day. It was in 1843 that his grandfather gave this hospital to Government to be worked in connection with the Grant Medical College which was then founded and opened with a small number of students, altogether 12; this number has gone on steadily increasing and that in 1853 there were 27 on the roll, in 1863, 88; in 1873, 113; in 1883, 289; in 1893, 183, and in 1897, 293. As you will see by looking at the Foundation stone of this College, one of its main objects was to diffuse through a scientific system the benefits of medical instruction to the natives of Western India. But without a good hospital it would have been quite impossible to teach students the practical and most important part of their professional subject. Since this hospital was built and opened other important buildings have been erected by generous Parsee benefactors—the Bai Motlibai and Petit, and the Petit Laboratory. I wish now to point out to you students, that there is one subject, the importance of which is daily increasing and of which a knowledge can be and should be diffused among the people by you. It is very little attended to comparatively in India, I refer to Hygiene. I take this opportunity of mentioning this to you because at no time since the founding of this College has the sanitary condition of this city been before the public, and discussed so freely. Not being a sanitary expert I am not going to say what in my opinion ought and what ought not to have been done in the building of Bombay which is now a veritable hot bed of disease, but it must be evident to you all that sanitary rules have had little to do with its construction, and that we Europeans who have knowledge of better things should not have lived idly by and allowed a city to spring up under our very eyes which must inevitably foster every kind of disease germ. But as all of you who pass out year by year are brought into contact with people of various classes, you have opportunities of leading and teaching the people in sanitary matters to a very considerable extent. Most of our graduates are content, however to devote themselves to the ordinary routine of Medicine Surgery and Obstetric and a few only have taken up Sanitary Science as a livelihood. But the general practitioner, more than any one can, if he likes, do much to spread knowledge among his patients and their families of the importance of cleanlines both in the house—of the body, of fresh air and of attention to habits of decency. Although no doubt a great number of the rules which were laid down by the priests of different religion such as that of shaving the head, etc., were founded on sanitary reasons, yet not only have many of these rules lost their significance and importance, but many have been entirely neglected, others require modification when the environment is altered; people who live in large towns cannot for instance follow practice without danger which in villages are almost without any such danger, and which have been followed for generations. It is your duty while practising the medical profession both to practice and to preach sanitation to the masses, you then carry out one of the objects for which the college was founded, you directly aid the Government in the improvement of the health of the people and the prevention of disease, if you are loyal to your profession this must be one of your chief objects; the difficulties are great and the disappointment enough sometimes to dishearten, but this has been the case in all the countries; slowly and surely as science increases her power these difficulties will disappear, and though it will be long before we have a model Bombay, you may even now start to sow the seed which will no doubt some of it take root and thus you will have the way for those improvements which we hope to see begun. Now this is only to be done by impressing on the young, habits of cleanliness and decency which will afterwards stick to them through life. Some of our poorest classes keep their rooms scrupulously clean; it is therefore not owing to poverty that we see so much dirt and discomfort in Bombay but rather to habits of carelessness and idleness too readily acquired in large cities. Let us hope that the men we turn out from this College may turn their attention to these points and endeavour to combat them more strenuously than ever.

Matriculated Students.—The highest number of students on the College Roll at the date of my last report was 245, which was increased to a total of 347 by 102 fresh admissions—94 male and 8 female during the current year. 27 of the total, having completed their College Course, applied for the final Examination for the degree of L. M. and S, 11 went to England, 1 died, and 18 left the College without assigning any reason. The number of male and female students at the end of the official year is therefore 290, of the following religions and castes:—

Christians 65, Hindus 118, Parsees 96, Native Christians 3, Mahomedans 5, and Jews 3, total 290, and their distribution is as follows:—5th year's 39, 4th year's 37, 3rd year's 68, 2nd year's 71, 1st year's 75, total 290. Certificated Practitioners' Class.—Of the three female students in this class, 1 has left, I appeared for her final examination, but was not found to be sufficiently qualified, and the remaining third Miss Chislett is now attending the senior subjects.

General Remarks.—During the presence of plague the attendance of the students was somewhat irregular, a number of them being required to assist in the examination of persons about to leave by boat and also in house-to-house visitation. Nearly a year ago I was informed by the Health Officer, Dr. MacCartie that he was a good deal disappointed with the work done by some of our students and I replied that I had no doubt that they were not all equally efficient but that on the whole I thought that he had formed rather a hurried opinion of their capabilities. A few months afterwards I was pleased to receive a letter from Dr. MacCartie in which he expressed his thanks to these students who had assisted him and also stated he was well pleased with their work. He also made the same statement to me verbally and expressed his regret for having given his opinion as he had done on the first occasion. The lady students were particularly mentioned by him and I have much pleasure in stating that I think the students have behaved most creditably during very trying times, they have attended the college with regularity and given their services to the plague authorities with cheerfulness, so that I feel that we have every reason to be proud of their conduct. Six of the military pupils were allowed to leave the College six months earlier than usual after passing their final examination and Government has allowed them to date their admission into the Subordinate Medical Service from the time they left the College. The conduct of the Military Medical Pupils has been on the whole satisfactory, and apparently the messing arrangements are now better, judging from the absence of complaints, Although we do not insist on such strict discipline as in former days, I do not think that the boys have in any way taken advantage of this. Complaints have been made as they used also to be formerly of boyish escapades, but nothing outrageous has been brought to my notice and on the whole, perhaps, a more sympathetic treatment of them by the House Surgeon yielded good results. Personally I am one of those who think that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." My thanks are due to the College Staff, by whom the teaching at this College has been most thoroughly carried on. We are able to gain a fair share of honours as the successes scored by the students noted below will testify. Mr. P. K. Chitre, passed for the Indian Medical Service. Mr. Raghavendra Row, obtained the Degree of M.D. (London). Mr. N. V. Chitle, F.R.C.A. (Edin.), and Messrs. Redkar, Murkute and Paymaster, L.R.C.P., &c.

Medals, scholarships and prizes were then distributed to the successful students by the chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Jamsetji, who was received with cheers, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I consider it a pious duty to take an interest in the Institutions founded by my revered grandfather. The Grant Medical College, though not founded by him, is connected with the Hospital which bear his honored name. (Cheers.) So the annual Prize-Distribution of the College is an event which I have always looked to with pleasure and which I have generally made it a point to attend when not previously engaged. It is therefore with very great pleasure that I have come among you this evening to distribute the prizes. The British Rule in India has immortalized itself in various ways and in no way has it immortalized itself more than in the noble-minded and liberal way in which it has spread the benefits of education throughout the whole of India, and in the various branches of education there is no branch, that is more entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of this country than the medical instruction imparted in a scientific way. (Cheers.) As the centre of such a medical instruction in the Bombay Presidency, the Grant Medical College has not only realized the best expectations of its founders but has made its name and established its reputation. (Cheers.) The history of this Institution runs over a continued course of progress and success, and the year under report when there were 290 students on the roll, is no exception. It is very gratifying to note, as Dr. Hatch has mentioned in his report, that the College has gained a fair share of honour, as regards the success of its students, in other centres of education. The key-note of the success of this Institution seems to me to be that the Principals, who have been one after another holding the reins of this College, were inspired with a zeal to keep up the traditional prestige of the Institution. (Cheers). My friend Dr. Hatch, the present Principal, (cheers) has been inspired with that zeal. He has at heart the good of the Institution, and does his best to keep up its traditional prestige. Again it is very gratifying to note that at no time during the period of its existence the Grant Medical College has showed its usefulness to such a great extent as it has done during the year under report, and during the current year when our beautiful city has been under the grasp of plague. (Cheers.) It is a fortunate circumstance that during these years of affliction, during these times of famine and plague, we are ruled over by a kind-hearted, sympathetic, cool-headed and patient Governor like Lord Sandhurst. The task of suppressing an epidemic like that of the present plague is at no time and at no place an easy one; but it is rendered doubly difficult in a country like India where the ruler has often to look to the cherished customs and manners, not of one community or people alone, but of several communities. Therefore all honor is due to our Governor (cheers) for the strong but kind and sympathetic way in which he patiently tries to fight against the terrible foe. (Renewed cheers). Under these circumstances it is the duty of every good citizen to do what he can to assist the Government. So, it is very gratifying, I say, to learn from the report that not only the learned professors and the past and present Medical graduates of the College, but also the students have extended their hand of help to the Government of Bombay (cheers). My young friends, the students of the Grant Medical College, you seem to have been called upon to do, to a small extent, the duties of your noble profession a little before the proper time when you could be declared as duly qualified to practice that profession. You have nobly begun your work. I beg to congratulate your worthy Principal and Professors and yourselves for the recognition of your services by Dr. MacCartie the Health Officer. (Cheers.) By striving and persevering you were fortunate in removing the early impressions and in implanting in their stead more favourable impressions in the mind of that Officer, who with an open and generous mind appreciated in the end, your good services. Let this circumstance teach you that "Strive and Persevere" be your motto. Try to be faithful and loyal to your College. Always cherish with affection your connection with this noble Institution. (Cheers) Try to preserve the traditional good name of your College. Bear in mind, that medical men have always a great field of usefulness before them, but in a country like India, believed to be backward in sanitary matters, you have a greater field to work in. Remember that you owe to your College and to your Professors, the duty of spreading among your fellow-citizens and countrymen the knowledge of sanitation which you have acquired here. That "cleanliness is Godliness" is said to be the doctrine of all religions. I know it for certain, that it is that of the religion to which I have the honour to belong. So in bearing the message of this old adage from your Principal to your country-men, you will be simply reminding them of an old commandment of their ancient religions. (Cheers.) What your excellent Principal wishes you to do is to carry the message or commandment in such a lively form, a form enlivened by the teachings of modern Sanitary Science—that the people may be induced, not to honour it more by its break than by its observance, but to practice it. (Loud cheers).

Dr. Dimmock, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, referred to his many excellent qualities, and urged upon the students to always lay his example before them for their guidance.

The resolution was passed by acclamation, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 22ND OF MARCH, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

Stations	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·920	Calm	4	81·6	52·7	50	...	4·54	+1·27
Sirsa	29·814	SSW	9	88·8	51·2	26	...	1·28	−0·61
Delhi	29·822	WNW	10	84·2	53·5	20	...	2·91	+6·21
Agra	29·819	NW	10	84·5	58·4	24	...	2·71	+1·43
Cawnpore	29·835	WNW	8	85·3	57·0	30	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·837	WSW	10	86·6	60·4	24	..	2·39	+0·49
Jhansi	29·877	WSW	4	89·1	63·7	25	...	1·92	+0·49
Jacobabad	29·781	Calm	2	93·5	58·0	39	...	0·43	−0·61
Karachi	29·844	WNW	7	87·4	67·5	71	...	0·43	−1·03
Jeypore	29·892	NW	6	86·1	54·1	24	...	0·56	−1·05
Ajmere	29·896	S	5	85·4	52·8	27	...	0·22	−1·10
Deesa	29·856	E	10	93·6	58·6	34	...	0·16	−0·37
Ahmedabad	29·853	NW	2	96·1	63·6	22	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·854	W	7	90·3	62·9	35	..	0·13	−0·26
Rajkot	29·903	N	4	93·9	56·0	36	...	0·30	−0·23
Ghadechi	29·850	NW	8	95·6	61·7	19	..	0·29	...
Veraval	29·848	N	8	98·1	59·3	39	..	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·898	ENE	4	84·2	55·8	17	...	0·54	−1·48
Indore	29·861	NE	2	93·7	53·6	45	..	0·76	−0·47
Saugor	29·873	E	3	87·8	64·6	15	...	1·41	−1·12
Jubbulpore	29·875	SE	3	88·2	52·9	27	..	3·35	+0·87
Hoshangabad	29·874	Calm	1	93·6	60·8	24	..	0·50	−1·38
Khandwa	29·895	Calm	5	96·7	55·5	29	...	0·09	−1·22
Raipur	29·882	NE	3	96·4	66·7	20	...	1·72	−0·28
Nagpur	29·859	N	4	98·7	66·6	16	...	2·64	−0·18
Amraoti	29·871	ENE	6	100·3	67·8	25	..	0·66	−1·54
Akola	29·876	Calm	4	100·8	59·9	16	...	0·15	−2·52
Surat	29·842	N	5	101·6	64·1	46	..	1·68	+1·43
Malegaon	29·872	W	5	99·2	57·9	26	...	0·10	−1·14
Bombay	29·819	NNW	12	87·7	73·3	74	...	0·17	−0·74
Poona	29·859	Calm	9	103·0	61·9	32	...	0·07	−0·60
Ahmednagar	29·839	NNW	7	98·3	60·0	31	...	..	...
Aurangabad	29·863	NE	3	101·6	62·2	20	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·804	SE	8	102·7	78·0	14	..	0·32	−1·84
Ratnagiri	29·824	SE	6	[illegible]	72·9	7[illegible]	..	0·15	−0·35
Belgaum	29·827	Calm	13	99·2	63·9	55	...	0·05	−2·37
Goa	29·847	ENE	9	92·0	77·4	82	...	0·19	...
Karwar	29·838	W	4	89·3	76·5	8[illegible]	...	0·40	−2·42
Mangalore	29·853	ESE	[illegible]	98·8	78·4	77	...	0·01	−3·70
Calicut	29·855	NE	7	91·2	77·5	79	...	2·11	−4·92
Cochin	29·859	NNE	M	92·5	78·6	76	...	6·31	−5·10
Bangalore	29·855	SW	8	95·3	68·3	71	...	0·50	−4·43
Secunderabad	29·874	NW	4	103·7	71·5	39	...	0·91	−1·96
Masulipatam	29·821	SE	8	96·6	74·1	87	...	1·75	−6·78
Bellary	29·802	S	4	105·2	76·8	50	..	0·75	−1·88
Cuddapah	29·806	SE	L	108·3	81·9	18	...	3·46	−2·52
Madras	29·854	SSW	7	94·0	70·5	74	...	9·67	−16·13
Coimbatore	29·865	NE	2	101·4	71·1	80	...	3·78	−2·07
Trichinopoly	29·856	S	2	103·1	76·4	51	...	3·29	−6·15
Negapatam	29·843	C	9	91·0	76·[illegible]	74	...	11·[illegible]2	−19·67
Colombo	29·874	SE	7	89·5	73·5	72	...	29·02	+0·04
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Sind and at Sirsa, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Neemuch and Indore, a brisk rise at Raipur and Secunderabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular. The baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The temperature both maximum and minimum is below the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 51° at Sirsa and Cawnpore. Humidity changes are locally large, and the skies are partially clouded at Lahore, Deesa and Calicut There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the west north-westwards of Sind, and the weather there is squally and unsettled. A small area of abnormally low pressure is shown by the abnormal chart on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Goa, but it is of little or no importance at present.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 22.

Tuesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to rapidly in North-West India and risen slightly to rapidly elsewhere. A large shallow depression has crossed the Indus and is shown over the western desert, while a small shallow depression continues to be shown over the head of the Bay. Pressure is high over Central parts of the country and in the extreme south, but the pressure differences are small. Winds vary very much in direction. They are generally southerly in the western desert, the Madras coast districts and Burma, northerly in north Bombay, westerly in the Gangetic Plain and north-easterly in Lower Bengal. The force is fresh and squally around the head of the Bay. The mean temperature has risen in the Punjab, been steady in Burma, Bombay, Madras, and fallen elsewhere. The fall has been large in the North-West Provinces, Bengal and central parts of the country and the rise is large in the hill stations, west Punjab and Sind. The mean temperature is higher than usual in the peninsula and Burma, lower than usual in Northern and Central India. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and eight degrees in Cuddapah. Light local showers have fallen in Assam, Mysore and Bushire and at the head of the Persian Gulf, but elsewhere the weather is rainless.

This may well be described as the age of dyspepsia, for who is there that has not felt the pangs of indigestion whether in the changeable climate of England, or in hot countries, where the attempt is often made to accommodate the climate to the bill-of-fare, instead of the diet to the changed conditions of atmosphere. Antidotes are legion, but hot water, containing the proper proportion of Condy's Fluid, is admitted to be the simplest and best all-round remedy, in most cases attacking the root of the evil, and acting as a preventive as well as a cure. Many are well acquainted with the magical effect of Condy's Fluid as a speedy cure for sore throat, and the most nervous may use it, always provided they make sure that they get genuine Condy's Fluid, a preparation highly recommended by the faculty, and a favourite with such eminent specialists for the throat as the late Sir Morell Mackenzie and Sir George Johnson. Full directions for both uses will be found on every bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, on SATURDAY, a well-bred Bay Waler Mare GALLOWAY, broken to Saddle and Harness, seven years old, believed sound.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENTS' CYCLING KNICKERS, Wool Washing Material, Light-weight, Rs. 10-8 pair. Stout, Rs. 12-8 pair. ASQUITH and LORD, Tailors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ, Pupil of the Leading Artists in Germany, teaches the Perfect Art of Vocalization. Address 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

AUCTION SALE of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery, Show Cases, Cupboards, &c., opposite St. Xavier's College, on SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M.

LADY'S BICYLE WANTED, second-hand, in good condition, state price and maker. Address "G.," care of this office.

MATHERAN—TO LET, from March next, the Commodious BUNGALOW, known as "Bar-House," thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It is centrally situated and commands a most picturesque view. For Rent, &c., apply to "X. N.," care of this paper.

TO LET ON LEASE—Spacious UPSTAIR HALL, measuring 75 by 30 feet, suitable for Merchants also suite of Rooms Consisting of Sitting, Bed and Bath Rooms. Best business site in Madras, on the Mount Road. Apply to G.D. ANGELIS, 177, Mount Road, Madras.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED, Keyless Watches for Walking-Sticks or for Umbrellas. In German Silver cases, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 In Silver cases, Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. In Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. STEFFENAURE and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE of high class workmanship and moderation in price, latest illustrated Sheets free on application.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................... Rs. 3.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. MRS. ALICE VAN INGEN, M.D., will be in attendance from TO-MORROW, the 23rd instant, daily except Sundays at Private Temprance Hospital, next to Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, between the hours of 3 and 4 P.M., for the INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PEREECT PIANO FORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
EGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEW YEAR'S
PRESENT.
All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

THE price of Consols declined 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, being quoted at 111 15-16. French Rentes remained at 103 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·29 fcs. Rupee Securities. 3 1-2 per cent. declined 3-16 per cent. to £63 1-4; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114. The Exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d. to 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent. and on 6 months, sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 7-8 per cent. Bar Silver advanced 3-16d. to 25 3-4. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal was 5-8 cent higher, at 55 1-2 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·84 dollars.

For Red Karachi Wheat 32 3-4s. was the quotation, for March and April shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 38 1-4s. per 416lbs. April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market steady; and Linseed at 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., March and April shipment to Hamburg, buyers via the Canal, tone of the market firm.

Spot prices of Cotton were unchanged in Liverpool, but American Arrivals declined 1-32d. per lb. in all positions, 3 17-64d. and 3 9-32d. per lb. for March and July-August deliveries, respectively, being the extreme quotations. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 27,000 bales. The market closed easier. Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was firm.

There was no change in New York either in Ready Mid.-Uplands or in Futures, quotations continuing at 6 1-8 cents per lb for the former, and at 595 cents for June and 598 cents for September, for the latter. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales, and the arrivals to date this season show the following comparison with those in 1197 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts......	19,000	8,000	11,000
Two days' do.	30,000	23,000	20,000
Since 1st Sept	7,747,000	6,156,000	4,665,000

In our local Cotton Market there has been an improvement to-day in the demand from the mills whose takings for the Day amounted to 2,900 bales; while exporters bought 800 bales; total, 3,700 bales. The tone of the Market is steady, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,682	bales.
Wheat	13,472	cwts.
Linseed	9,389	"
Rapeseed	4,550	"
Gingellyseed	6,499	"
Castorseed	849	"
Rice	1,786	"

FREIGHTS are a firm market. Lines have been placed for March shipment at 18s. 6d. per ton, and April at 17s. 6d. per ton; sellers ask 17s. 8d. for May-June.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	4,10,525
" " Branches......	Inc.	"	12,21,044
Other " "	Dec.	"	5,89,245
Government Securities	Dec.	"	2,921
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	6,97,873
Bills Discounted and Purchased....	Inc.	"	155,734
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,46,642
Cash............	Dec.	"	12,543

Against the increase of 37 1-2 lakhs in the Cash Balance disclosed by the previous Return, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day (for yesterday, which was a holiday), showed a trifling decrease in that direction, amounting to Rs. 12,543, which made it stand at some 107 lakhs. In Private Deposits there was a diminution of over 5 3-4 lakhs; while the Balances with other Banks were 1 1-2 lakh lower; and Government Securities Rs. 2,921. On the other hand, Public Deposits at the Head Office were 4 lakhs greater, and at the Branches, 12 1-4 lakhs; Loans, nearly 7 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 1 1-2 lakh.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' Sight Credits, a fair amount of the former being placed during the day. Merchants' Bills have been in only moderate supply, and a little was reported at 1s. 3 31-32d. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 7-8d	"
Credits 3 ms' sight ...	1s. 4d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·68 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT.—PAPER.—Rates have to-day been steady at 95 15-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 3-16 for the Settlement; Threes are unchanged at 88.

SHARES. Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 25 higher, and Swadeshi, Rs. 2 1-2; Morarji Goculdas are Rs. 20 lower, and Central India, Rs. 5. Mercantile Press have declined Rs. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-4
Bar Silver	25 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab and Clan Ranald from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colomqo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

NAPLES, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca, (extra) left here to-day, for China direct.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes (extra) arrived here this morning from Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th March, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 12th March, 1898 :—

	March 12. Rs.	March 19. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital............	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.........	51,33,049	55 43,574
Do. do. at Branches	38,83,181	49,04 225
Other Deposits	2,67,48,039	2,61,58,764
Post Bills	2,430	2,431
Credits, undrawn	15,54 812	10,89,130
Rs...	5,36,21,511	5,41,98,124
ASSETS.		
Government Securities............	1,06,94,540	1,06,91,619
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities............	56,77,727	55,62,829
Loans do. do. do.	1,46,08,765	1,53,06,638
Bills Discounted and purchased	74,79,861	76,35,595
Dead Stock	4,15,327	4,15,326
Stamps and Stationery	29,507	29,518
Bullion	1,02,930	1,02,930
Balances with other Banks	1,83,835	37,193
Cash	107,05,212	1,06,93,669
Rs..	5,36,21,511	5,41,98,124

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·787
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71·3
Dew Point		66·7
Relative humidity of Air..................		·620
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)...		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		72·4
General Directions of wind*		NNW, N. NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	316

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GODINHO—March 23, at 12-15 a.m., Dr. Bernard Godinho, Hony. House Physician, J. J. Hospital, aged 29 years and 10 months. Funeral will leave the European Plague Hospital, at 3 o'clock, this afternoon. R. I. P.

BANDORA.

BIRTH.

ADAM—March 21, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the wife of J. Adam, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (Railways), of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HERDON—March 13, at St. Catherine's, Amritsar, the wife of Mr Bertie Herdon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ELDRIDGE—SUTHERLAND—March 16, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev H W T Plowman, H J Eldridge, Punjab Irrigation, to Nellie, eldest daughter of Mr C G Sutherland, Solicitor, Umballa.

DEATH.

BROWNE—March 10, at Jhelum, from peritonitis, George Ackers St Barbe Browne, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, son of the late Colonel W St Barbe Browne, aged 46 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1898.

IN the course of his Budget statement Sir James Westland gave a brief review of the financial operations of Government during the twenty years which have elapsed since the successive Famines in Northern and Southern India led to the adoption of a system of insurance against similar visitations. The period is one which has seen the war in Afghanistan, the annexation of Upper Burma, the recent wars in Chitral, and on the North-West Frontier, besides heavy outlay on the "special defences now nearing completion," and on the late Famine. Into the numerous figures quoted by Sir James Westland we need not enter. The net result of his calculations is to show that "so far as Revenue goes, we have even after charging off Rx. 13,660,000 spent from Revenue account on Railway construction, more than paid our way, including all expenditure on war, special defences, and famine. So far as capital transactions go, we have raised under various conditions and spent upon railways, irrigation, harbour works and docks, municipal projects and agricultural improvements a sum equal (at 16 pence the rupee) to Rx. 198,820,000; and we are by reason of this expenditure better off by Rx. 500,000 a year than if we had never undertaken it." Sir James Westland described this record as a better one than can be shown by almost any country in the world but the United Kingdom. But he left out of consideration the serious qualification of this statement, that the result of which he spoke has only been obtained by very considerable increases in taxation; and by the enormous additions to the debt of the country of 198 crores, which according to Sir James Westland's own showing only yield at present a return of one-half per cent. per annum. As a matter of fact, the increase of our liabilities has been much greater than the amount stated, for the average of sixteen pence per rupee upon which the estimate is based has certainly not been reached in the sterling loans spread over this period. Only three Rupee loans raised during the two decades have been allotted at an average rate above par; the ten other loans raised in India aggregating to over 27 crores have all been floated at a discount. From the point of view of the taxpayer, however, there is no reason to complain seeing that the aggregate capital expenditure pays its way, and productive railway lines and irrigation works more than cover the losses sustained by Frontier lines of railway and by other works undertaken not for profit, but for protection from invasion or famine. The principal criticism arising from the Budget statement, so far as it relates to the question of State indebtedness, is that as our liabilities are so heavy it is grievous error to increase them in order to carry out a heavy railway extension programme until normal conditions prevail. In ordinary circumstances the investment of capital in the development of the railway systems of the country is to be highly approved, but in the years of heavy deficit through which we have been passing and the twelve months of recovery upon which, as we hope, we are entering, additions should not be made to capital liabilities unless such a step is absolutely necessary. A postponement until normal conditions prevail of the extension "programme" would interfere with the known desire of the Viceroy that his quinquennium should be marked by unprecedented railway construction, but this fact ought not to lead to a departure from sound financial principles.

Sir James Westland based on his review of twenty years' finance the conclusion that as India has paid her way during the period there is no need for her to sacrifice her financial independence by seeking aid from England. No doubt the reasons for this policy quoted from Sir John Strachey are sound, but Sir James Westland forgot to mention in connection with them that such theoretical objections had to give way to hard necessities shortly after the speech quoted was made, and that the United Kingdom had to contribute a material share of the cost of the Afghan war. But for the prospects of financial recovery revealed in the Budget history would have repeated itself, and the promise given by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that if India needed financial aid she should have it, would have been fulfilled by the Home Treasury undertaking a substantial portion of the cost of the Frontier campaigns. As it is, the position for the ensuing year is at best only one of recovery of financial equilibrium. Fortunately a good part of the sum set aside in the estimates for the ensuing year on account of the Frontier disturbances is not likely to be needed, as the probability of further hostilities with the Afridi tribesmen becomes daily more remote. On the other hand, the estimates of revenue are based on the hypothesis that the year will be an exceptionally good one, an anticipation that may not be altogether fulfilled; and also that it will be as high during the ensuing year as it has been in 1897-98. There was some decline in exchange yesterday on the re-opening of the market, consequent upon the absence of any announcement of the Government currency policy. So long as money is fairly tight the rupee will continue at about its present level. But with the end of the export season, and the consequent easement of the market, and if Councils are to flow equally on during the course of the year, it seems impossible for exchange to be maintained at the average of 1s. 3 3-8d. adopted as the basis of calculation in the estimates unless Government introduce measures to put the gold standard on a permanent basis.

Although, as we have said, the close of the export season will be followed by a less restricted supply of capital in the country it is to be sincerely hoped that the reservation of entire liberty to Government to alter its declared programme as to loans will be utilised to abandon the intention to raise a debt of three crores of rupees in India. As Mr. Sleigh pointed out in these columns a few days ago, the flotation of a loan for a similar amount last monsoon was one of the principal contributory causes of the want of accommodation which has so seriously hampered trade throughout the cold weather. A repetition of this blunder will have a similar prejudicial effect upon the amount of capital available in the commercial centres during the next export season; indeed, there are experts in Bombay who express the belief that if the intention is adhered to the money market will be quite as stringent ten months hence as it is now. The only condition under which a Government loan can be successfully floated in India during the next twelve months is that the fixing of the currency on a permanent basis must be accomplished before tenders are invited. In that case applications for the new paper will be freely made from Home; in any other event the attempt to place it on the market will be fatuous and unwise. All reference to the evil results of adhering to the rupee loan foreshadowed in the closing year's Budget was avoided by Sir James Westland, but he must be familiar with them, and it cannot be believed that it is intended to again pursue so unsatisfactory a policy unless and until the scheme for fixing exchange has been carried into law. If from causes over which the Government of India have no control, no scheme is brought forward before the money is required, it should be raised in England and not in India. If it is satisfactory and profitable to raise a loan of over three and a-half millions sterling in London, as provided for in the Budget, how comes it that it is not equally satisfactory to raise the equivalent of three crores of rupees there in addition? It would, however, be far better to obviate the need for this increase of our liabilities by a temporary curtailment of the railway programme in a year in which even under the most favourable conditions Government can only regain the financial equilibrium lost during the past two years.

YESTERDAY we left off the deeply interesting narrative contained in the Blue Book presented to Parliament on Uganda affairs at the stage where Prince Chua was proclaimed King of Uganda in the room of Mwanga, who had fled to German territory. The youthful King Chua, before being raised to the throne, was baptised as a Protestant, which by the way was also the religion of the conspiring chiefs. The Province of Buddu, the natives of which had been mostly converted by Roman Catholic missionaries, espoused Mwanga's cause. They rallied after their defeat by Major Ternan, but were again attacked and routed. The Soudanese troops, which had done good service in the two campaigns in Buddu, were ordered, the troubles in Uganda being apparently at an end, to proceed to Lake Baringo and join Major Macdonald's column. They flatly refused to move, alleging that they had been kept fighting for nearly three years, that they wanted to go home to their wives and children, for whose maintenance no arrangements had been made. Early in June Lord Salisbury had given orders that the families of the Soudanese should be specially cared for. They had not been attended to, probably owing to the unexpected troubles in Uganda. Some three hundred men marched off in the night in the direction of Nandi, where they endeavoured to gain over other Soudanese, who, however, refused to join them. The three companies of Soudanese that mutinied had, on a previous occasion, been disarmed by Major Macdonald and placed in front of a masked Maxim gun, and when they laid down their arms he compelled them to swear fidelity on the Koran. This incident, which they were not likely to have forgotten, no doubt strengthened their determination not to join an expedition under that officer into an unknown country and for some unknown purpose. The Acting Commissioner, Mr. Wilson, went almost alone amongst the mutineers and endeavoured to persuade them to return to their duty. They refused to listen to him, and they marched on Fort Lubwa's, in Usoga, where they induced the garrison to join them. There they were blockaded for some weeks, but two attempts to storm the fort were repulsed with heavy loss. Eventually on the 9th of January they left the fort in a large dhow and canoes and crossed over to the other side of a large bay. An endeavour was made to intercept their march to the Nile, but they succeeded in crossing that river, where it is expected that they may get other Mahomedans to join them. About that time, the fugitive Mwanga was again in evidence. He became a Mahomedan and seven hundred of that faith in German territory joined him and rose against the Germans. The co-operation of a powerful Chief in German territory raised his army to 2,400 men. On the 4th February Sir A. Hardinge telegraphed that Kabarega was in movement on the north. Major Macdonald had set out from Uganda to attack Mwanga, "Captain Woodward and Mr. Wilson are both of opinion that the situation is very critical; I propose therefore to send on two more companies of the Indian regiment; there will thus be five at the front in all." Without Indian troops in reserve the attempt to occupy and administer a million square miles covered by the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates with a handful of men would end in hopeless disaster. The Indian troops now employed will be paid by the British treasury. How long the British taxpayer will stand the strain is another question.

A FURTHER fall of 1,310 in the number on famine relief, this week, brings the total down to 16,429. Prices fall but slowly, and the improvement in regard to the crops is not such as is generally desired. In Bombay the standing crops have been injured by frost in parts of Shikarpur. Harvesting of late crops continues generally, and preparations for next season are in progress in nine districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in seven districts. Fodder is sufficient and agricultural stock is generally healthy, but prices have risen in three and fallen in nine districts, though elsewhere they are stationary. No rain fell in Madras during the week, except light showers in Tinnevelly and Travancore. The water-supply is generally insufficient for irrigation except in Malabar and the Circars. Thus although standing crops are fair in parts they are generally suffering from want of rain. The harvest continues, but the outturn of crops is only middling. Pasture and fodder are growing scanty in parts, though prices are somewhat easier. Rain is badly needed in Chittagong and a little fell during the week, but the general prospects of the crops in all other districts are reported to be favourable. The harvesting of the spring crops and of sugarcane is going on. Some damage has been done by insect pests to oilseed crops, but the collection of opium is proceeding, though in Hazaribagh it is retarded by strong winds. In the Punjab harvesting of the rape seed crop is in progress and sowings of extra spring crops and ploughing for autumn crops have commenced. Sugarcane is being sown in Amritsar. Prospects and the condition of standing crops are generally reported good. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The gram and barley crops have been damaged to some extent by high winds in parts of Hissar and Ferozepore. Locusts appeared and laid eggs in parts of Shahpur; but the eggs are being destroyed. The North-West Provinces report everything very favourable, the prospects and condition of standing crops being generally reported good. Recent rain has much benefited those in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The Central Provinces complain of scarcity of labour in Jubbulpore, but otherwise the outlook is bright. Burma, Assam, and Mysore reports are all favourable.

MR. HENRY COUSENS' revised edition of the Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency in accordance with a Government Resolution of July 1894, has just been published. The revision may be all that is required by Government, but the volume is too much like a catalogue and the descriptions too brief to be of great interest to the unscientific public.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive here at 10 a.m., on Saturday next.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. L. DOUGLAS, who has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the East Indies, assumes the command from to-day. The 25th Regiment Bombay Rifles will detail a guard-of-honour of 50 rank and file, with band and due proportion of officers will parade at the Apollo Bunder in review order, at 12-15 o'clock p.m., to receive his Excellency on his assuming the command as Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Stations. His Excellency will be received with a general salute. A salute of thirteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at 12-30 o'clock p.m. commanding officers and heads of departments will attend. Rear-Admiral E. C. Drummond, who was residing in the Admiralty House, left last night for Lucknow, for a holiday, prior to his departure for England. Rear-Admiral Douglas, who is residing with his family at the Esplanade Annexe, will move during his temporary stay in Bombay to the Admiralty House, during the course of the day. His private secretary is Lieutenant E. F. E. Gipps, R.N., and Flag-Lieut. Burne, R.N.

A PROTRACTED debate took place yesterday when the Senate further considered the letter of Government to the syndicate on the subject of the system of examination by divisions. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta who resumed the debate spoke strongly against the position as it were, of a second chamber assigned to the syndicate by the letter of the Government and said that the syndicate was only to perform the executive functions of the Senate, who had not only created but had the supervision and control of the syndicates. There was a misconception when the Government stated that the majority of the syndicates was against the recommendation of the Senate in favour of the system of examination by compartments. The peculiar position assigned to the syndicate should be questioned in order to assert the rights and privileges of the Senate. Dr. Mackichan in course of an eloquent speech, urged that no occasion had arisen to determine the relations of a Senate and the syndicate, who had not arrogated, to themselves any superiority over the Senate; whose rights the speaker always zealously asserted, whenever occasion arose. Professor Hathornthwaite objected to examinations by piecemeal, but he would say that it was in his opinion, desirable to give a relief to B. A. students by grouping the subjects of examination in a suitable way. Professor Muller said that although he did not agree with Mr. Ranade's proposal in its entirety, he was of opinion that some change outght to be made in the previous and intermediate examinations, which were too weighty for students. He supported Mr. Badrudin's proposal to refer the matter back to the syndicate. On a division Mr. Badrudin's proposal was negatived, while Mr. Ranade's proposal as modified by Mr. Setalvad's amendment to refer the question to a committee was carried. Mr. Badrudin, and Dr. Mackichan refused to serve on the committee.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th February 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 714,507 maunds and Rs. 27,321 in the earnings.

AFTER a most exciting chase by the police, Beriah, a notorious dacoit of Shikohabad, near Mainpuri, in the N.-W. P., was brought to bay on the night of the 17th instant, and a stiff fight ensued between his gang of dacoits and a police force under Mr. P. Bramley, District Superintendent. In the end Beriah was killed, and the rest of the gang were captured or dispersed.

LAST month the conditions of admission to the Spanish naval school were regulated afresh, as the "Gaceta" reports. With us the age is being progressively increased, but in Spain the converse is the case, though in both countries the tendency is to an approximation of age. Entries to the Spanish school are to be made each six months, and the existing ages will be maintained during the present year, candidates being not more than eighteen, or nineteen if they are the sons of officers. These ages will fall to eighteen and seventeen years in 1899, and in 1900 the fixed maximum age for all will be sixteen, with thirteen as the minimum, except that boys who are the sons of officers may enter twelve months earlier. It will therefore be seen that Spanish naval authorities have come to the conclusion that naval training must begin in the most formative period of life, and not when tastes and characteristics have alike become fixed. Such a radical change necessarily involves a rearrangement of the curriculum of the school, concerning which the school "junta" is about to submit a scheme to the Minister of Marine.

ONE of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's best friends at Oxford was Mr. J. R. Green, the historian. The more he knew of Green, the more he admired him. If Green lives, he writes in an entry dated Sept. 14, 1875, he will likely be "the greatest English historian who has yet been, with the exception of Gibbon":—"Mr. Green mentioned to me that he had met an Australian one day in Rome, who, pointing to the Castle of S. Angelo, said, 'I know that that building is called after Michael Angelo, but would you be so very kind as to tell me how Michael Angelo came to be made a saint?' He gave me, too, the most remarkable account of canvassing Oxford with Thackeray, whose want of power of public speaking seems to have been perfectly extraordinary.' On the hustings he utterly broke down, and Green heard him say to himself, 'If I could only go into the Mayor's parlour for five minutes, I could write this out quite well.' He further mentioned to me that Milton's father's house was opposite the Mermaid Tavern, which was much frequented by Shakspere, so that in all probability the eye of the one poet has often rested on the other."

REFERRING to Mr. Malabari's recent review of the events of the past year, says a Madras paper, a very distinguished and influential personage in England writes as follows to a friend in India: "I have been deeply interested in it. It is pathetic in its tone and the subject is of such deep and vast moment that I could scarcely read it without tears. The spirit of patient moderation which pervades it gives it all the more power. I am ordering several copies for friends. Our hearts are deeply moved for India."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE KASSALA LEVIES DEFEAT ALI DIGNA.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Kassala levies have thrice defeated Ali Digna (Osman Digna's brother), who attacked Adarama.

Forty of the Dervishes were killed.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question put by Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett in the Commons, said he had enquired of Sir Claude Macdonald, regarding the truth of the reports in the Press that Russian troops were in Manchuria.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said he could not give any information as to the future disposition of troops on the Indian frontier, but that anyhow India would continue to defray the cost of the defence of the frontiers.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Irish Local Government Bill has been read a second time in the Commons without a division.

THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

The full returns of the Japanese elections show that the parties are equal, and that about fifty neutrals hold the balance.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

Chelandry has been scratched for the Lincolnshire Handicap.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

The Austrian Reichsrath has reassembled.

Dr. Fuchs of the Catholic Party who has been elected President was greeted by the German Extremists with cris of "jailbird" and "vagabond."

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY AT THE DUFFERIN FUND MEETING.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS BY H. E.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Two announcements were made by his Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund, to-day. The first was that he had represented to the Secretary of State the desirability of a change in the Viceroys taking place at the commencement of the Calcutta season, instead as hitherto in the middle, and that he expected, therefore, to make over his office early next December.

The second was that her Majesty the Queen had marked her interest in the Dufferin Fund by, to-day, appointing its Honorary Secretary, Brigade-Surgeon Franklin, as Honorary Surgeon to Herself.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFSHIP.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary issued to-night notifies the provisional appointment of General Sir Charles Nairne as Commander-in-Chief, pending the assumption of that office by General Lockhart.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne, who is now in Calcutta, proceeds shortly to Poona, and thence home via Bombay.

THE LATE LIEUT. AYERST.

A special pension of £150 annually has been sanctioned for the widow and children of the late Lieutenant Ayerst.

PRESENTATION OF "KHILLATS."

The Punjab Lieutenant-Governor holds a big Durbar at Kohat on the 28th to present *Khillats* to Native gentlemen and others who have distinguished themselves in the recent frontier disturbances.

LEGISLATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TICK PEST.

The "Statesman" announces that the Government of India will shortly introduce a legislation to prevent the introduction into India of the tick pest which is prevalent in certain parts of Australia. It seems that a shipment of horses was some time since landed in Madras, and a part railed to Bombay, which has been brought from a tract in Queensland, where the tick pest is so prevalent that the Colonial authorities do not allow stock from within it to cross its border.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have decided to close the Military Depots at Dalhousie, Kasauli, Murree, Landour, and Nainital for five months each winter, and those at Darjiling and Pachmari for four months. Consequently Commandants of these Depots and their staffs (Station Staff Officer and Quartermaster-Sergeants excepted) will be appointed in future on their present allowances only for the months during which the Depots will be open.

A detachment of Madras Sappers will be attached to the new force which is to serve under Major Lugard in the Niger territories. Volunteers are being called for and steps taken to equip and despatch them to London. They will be required to serve in the Niger territory for three years from the date of leaving India.

The following extensions of appointment have been sanctioned:—Captain Birdwood Adjutant, Viceroy's Bodyguard, to October next; Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfoot, commanding 9th Bombay Infantry, to February 1900; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lynch, commanding the 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year and nine months.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, Senior Medical Officer Port Blair, acts as Medical Storekeeper, Bengal Command, vice Warden, deputed to Bombay, on plague duty.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The Gurkha Scouts arrived at Ali Masjid on Monday. The 30th Punjabis marched to Peshawar from Jamrud.

Mr. Hastings, Political officer, Mamani, has obtained one year's leave, and proceeds shortly home.

Twenty-two rifles were brought in on Monday by the Kambar, Kuki, and Zaka Khels at Jamrud. The Kuki Khels are to surrender twenty more to-day.

OUTBREAK OF CATTLE DISEASES.

LAHORE, MARCH 22.

Foot and mouth disease has broken out amongst the Government slaughter cattle at Peshawar, over 600 being under treatment.

There is also a good deal of mange amongst the transport animals of the Tirah Force, a large number being "hors de combat" from it in the Field Veterinary Hospitals.

Anthrax has appeared in Rawalpindi where the Veterinary authorities are inspecting all private horses and ponies as well as those which are the property of the Government.

REPORTS received from the plague infected areas in the Punjab, says the Lahore paper, show that the villagers are on the whole taking the repressive measures in good part. Now and again there is grumbling at having to turn out of their houses into the camps, but not more than under the circumstances is to be expected; and in the great bulk of the affected villages the report is that the people are self-helpful in the construction of their huts &c., &c., and are satisfied with what is being done and also cheerful. Where there has been a negative attitude, it has quickly disappeared for a responsive one when it has become only too clear that the plague has fastened on.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

THERE have been one or two interesting and curious suggestions lately by correspondents of "Golf." The editor of that paper is accustomed to give his correspondents a good deal of rope, and thus to save himself from the necessity of replying to them. One of them wishes all "bogey" competitions to be "under medal-play rules, with medal handicap points, and not match points." We have all heard of the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark's part cut, out but no one ever before proposed to do the ghost scene without the ghost. Another "golfer" says that "on some links—especially those where the hazards are artificial—it happens that a hazard means to catch an inferior second shot can now and then be reached from the tee. This may be due to the ball being specially well hit, or to an unusual length of run, or to a strong wind. The long drivers urge that a ball thus unfairly punished ought to be lifted and dropped behind without penalty." Here the editor aptly compares a golf course to "the bed of Procrustes; short drivers and long drivers must confine themselves to its limits," and the contention of the long drivers is plainly characterised as ridiculous.

In the introduction to Mr. Robert Clark's volume on the "Royal and ancient game," there are some interesting extracts from the note book of Sir John Foulis, Bart., of Ravelstoun, who, on January 13, 1672, "lost at golfe with Pittarro and Oomissar Munro, 0, 13, 0, and again, on the same day, "with Lyon and Harry Hay, 1, 4, 0." Lyon seems to have made a good thing out of Sir John. for his name appears later in the year attached to even larger sums; as, for instance, "March 2. Lost at golfe at Mussleboorgh with Gosfoord, Lyon, &c., 3, 5, 0." Then, in 1724, Alexander Elphinstone "engaged on the links of Leith in what a newspaper of the day called 'a solemn match at golf,' with the afterwards notorious Captain Porteous, of the Edinburgh City Guard, for twenty guineas," but this, it appears was a remarkable occasion, and the match was "attended by the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Morton and a vast mob of the great and little besides," Alexander Elphinstone ending as the winner. Both players, as Mr. Clark remarks with an eye to dramatic contrast, "not many years afterwards had blood upon their hands."

It is a far cry from the "Mussleboorgh" links in 1672 to the annual dinner of the Richmond Golf Club the other day, but it is interesting to compare with what has gone before the habits of another distinguished Scotsman, Lord Shand. who responded to the toast of the Richmond Golf Club, declared that he had never handed a club until he was raised to the Scottish bench, "but from that day onward he had played as steadily as he could. Every Monday at Musselburgh he was one of a regular foursome, the other players being fellow lords of session—Lord President Inglis, Lord Rutherfurd Clark, and Lord Lee. They all disapproved of betting, though there was a half-crown on every match." The distinction between a stake provided by the parties who stand to win or lose and a mere bet is doubtless an easy one to these eminent lawyers, but it is unfortunate that Lord Shand did not make it clear whether the match was far half-a-crown "a corner." It seems a good opportunity for settling the etiquette of the matter. Commoners habitually play for the "ball a corner," and, except for golfers of a high temperature, this is generally found to be sufficient. It should be understood that lords alone may play for half-crowns, and that it is bad form to encroach upon their privileges. Of course there are sometimes cases of considerable complexity. It is rumoured that at the opening of the St. Annes clubhouse there will be a very special and select foursome made up of a lord, a knight, an eminent judge, and a gentleman. In this case I think that eighteenpence a corner would be a compromise which would be honourable to all parties.

Large stakes are not considered necessary nowadays by sportsmen who love their game, and the continued tradition of playing for small stakes, whether at golf or whist, gives an opening for the philosopher. The gambling spirit is hardly a primal passion, but it is one of the most notable of the intermediate ones. Presently we shall improve it away, and there will be no meaning in gaining from a friend money that would always be at the winner's service. In the meantime there remains a certain mechanical tendency, an avaricious habit with little of the depth or colour of a thorough vice. The satisfaction with which we pocket our shillings is a mere shadow of the gambler's delight, and becomes little more than a subject for facetious raillery. The custom is a survival, a mere stump, like the tails of our ancestors when their habits were no longer arboreal. Even now we suspect a weakness of intellect or want of balance in the man who craves a high stake. He prefers the coarse emotions of gain, the mere flood of success, to all the complex niceties of a highly organised game. Sport may not last for ever, we may become too superior for sport, but it is good enough, yet awhile, in itself.

To a professional, however, it is not quite good enough in itself. He has to make a living out of it somehow, and one method is by a kind of gladiatorial exhibition, in which, though no bones are broken, victory and defeat can hardly be accepted with equanimity. The doughty Sayers, together with Archie Simpson, has just issued a challenge to the world. They are ready to play any other two professionals over two sea-side greens for £50 aside. There can be little doubt that the challenge will be accepted. Probably few golfers would select either Sayers or Simpson quite the most likely to carry off the championohip singly, but in combination they are certainly redoubtable. The genius of some players is peculiarly suited to a foursome, even though there is no intrinsic difference between the strokes to be played in a foursome and in a single. It will be interesting to see what responses are made to this challenge, and if, as seems probable, there are several, which of the champions will be chosen as opponents.

It is not pleasant for a professional to be beaten and to lose £50 or so. Putting aside the question of the money, he cannot, like the amateur in a similar plight, fall back on another series of experiences or accomplishments. The amateur, if he be a wise man, does not put all his eggs into one basket Defeat loses something of its chagrin if it may be balanced by successful excursions into other departments of sport or life. But to the professional golf is golf, and there are no mitigations. Sayers, of course, is not a mere golfer. He can stand on his head, and do such like things, but these are accomplishments hardly suitable to the hour of defeat. Happily the loser of a golf match has not to submit to that terrible physical humiliation which makes a prize-fight so tragical a spectacle, for a hnmane person could more easily endure the sight of an accidental death than a "knock-out." Even the highly civilised man would rather lose a game of chess than a boxing match.

Under Rugby Union rules, a football match between North and South was played on Saturday at Exeter, and was decisively won by the South by five goals and three tries to nothing. Other matches were won by Blackheath against Kensington, the Harlequins against Richmond, Oxford University against London Scottish, Old Merchant Taylors against Cambridge University, Swansea against Llanelly, and Cardiff against Newport.—Under Association Rules, matches in the third round of the Association Cup competition were won by Notts Forest against West Bromwich Albion and Everton against Burnley. Matches were drawn between Derby County and Liverpool, and Bolton Wanderers and Southampton. In the first division of the League competition, matches were won by Wolverhampton Wanderers against Blackburn Rovers, and Notts County against Bury. Other matches were won by the Corinthians against Sunderland, Sheffield Wednesday against Sheffield United, and Aston Villa against Suffolk. Under Association rules two games in the Association Cup competition were replayed on Wednesday. Southampton defeated Bolton Wanderers by four goals to none and Derby County beat Liverpool by five goals to one.—Under Rugby Union rules, Gloucestershire defeated Surrey at Bristol and Lancashire beat Westmorland at Broughton.

The third round of the English Cup took precedence of everything on Saturday. There was a large amount of interest in the Northern Union Cup ties, of course, but with three or four exceptions the clubs were unevenly drawn, as is inevitable, perhaps, in the early stages of a competition of this description, and the attendances were distinctly "moderate," despite the splendid weather that prevailed. This can hardly be said of the four ties in the English Cup competition, however. At the Burnley v. Everton match there was a gathering of 20,162, the receipts amounting to £794; at Derby 12,699 were present, and the receipts amounted to £528; at West Bromwich the attendance numbered 16,500, yielding £594. 10s.—a curious disparity; whilst at Bolton 7,417 were present and the takings were £207. As two of the ties have to be replayed, it will be gathered that English Cup ties are pretty remunerative. Up to the semi-finals the "gates" are divided by the clubs; then the Association steps in and takes a share. The day's play may be said to have been as full of surprises as it would have been possible to suggest. It was pretty generally taken for granted, for instance, that, despite their long rest in the shades, Bolton Wanderers, with the advantage of playing on their own ground, would overcome Southampton, and that Derby County, with a similar advantage, would account for Liverpool.

The home teams failed in each case, however. Still they managed to draw, so that they have yet an opportunity of atoning for what must be regarded as indifferent performances. On the grounds of their opponents the odds seem somewhat against them, and yet these are the conditions under which some teams rise. The most noticeable and the most curious of the four matches was that between West Bromwich Albion and Notts Forest. Everything beforehand seemed in favour of the Albion. They were the only club left in the competition who had held the cup, they had the advantage of playing at home, and they had an individual record against Notts Forest that was almost sufficient to make the representatives of that club tremble. When the news arrived that at half-time they were leading by two goals to nothing, expectations seemed likely to be fulfilled. A lead like this in a cup tie is generally conclusive, for the obvious policy is to play a purely defensive game. The Forest refused to allow them to do this, however, and took the liberty of running up three goals and pulling the match out of the fire. The result fully warranted the enthusiasm that seems to have been aroused, and it is quite easy to understand the confidence with which Nottingham people now predict the ultimate success of the Forest in the competition. Previous to Saturday the Albion were distinct favourites, and it is therefore easy to demonstrate that the Forest should win with some ease. There is Everton to be considered, of course, and there are the winners of the ties, but these are details.

The secretaryship of the M.C.C. possesses an importance that extends far beyond the limits of the 4,000 membership of the club, and since the impending resignation of Mr. Henry Perkins became known late last autumn the extensive constituency of cricket has developed a keen interest in the chances of the many aspirants to the honour. The question was definitely settled on Monday at the Queen's hall, Langham-place, where there gathered perhaps the most representative company of cricketers ever assembled. The floor of the large hall was crowded to overflowing, and the gallery had to be resorted to by many of the members. The full strength of the meeting was variously estimated at between 1,200 and 1,500. It may be at once stated that the first of the committee's recommendations, the text of which is given below, was carried unanimously:—"That Mr. F. E. Lacey be elected secretary. The committee have gone carefully into all the applications, over 50 in number, for the post, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that Mr Lacey is the most suitable candidate." The executive of the club had been put to extreme trouble by a candidate whose claims had been passed over continuing to oppose the choice of the committee, and in addition to a strong whip to the members generally, an appeal, signed, amongst others, by Lord James of Hereford, Lord Justice A. L. Smith, Sir R. T. Reid, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, and Sir Edward Grey, appeared in "The Times" of Friday last urging the support of the committee. This action was taken in order to avoid the consequences of a snatch vote, but at the last moment the opponent of the committee withdrew his candidature. Had this been done earlier great inconvenience would have been saved to many members who had come from all parts of the country to support the committee. Mr. F. E. Lacey, the new secretary of the Marylebone Club, was a distinguished hard wicket batsman in his day at Cambridge, and there are many good judges who think that he should have been given his "blue" long before his last year. Since he came down Mr. Lacey has played for Hampshire, but only intermittently. The Earl of Lichfield presided at the meeting. After the election of the secretary, the Duke of Buccleuch was chosen as a trustee of the club in the place of the late Earl of Sefton. The proposal that a pension of £400 a year should be granted to Mr. Henry Perkins, the retiring secretary, was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. Perkins was elected an honorary life member of the club.

The question whether a lady should occupy the back seat of a tandem bicycle is not so much one of the relative position of the sexes as of the importance of giving the steering to the front rider. Two heads are not better than one when immediate action is required, as in steering a bicycle. Connected steering is only a device to give the man the mastery when he is at the rear. Sole control by the front rider, who can see the proper course to steer, is far and away the best arrangement. It is the only arrangement surviving (owing to its paramount fitness) in the evolution of tandems for two men, but its adoption is not yet universal on mixed tandems, as there are some ladies who object to the sound of the phrase "back seat," without realising that it means the better seat, for ease of work, for reduction of responsibility, and for increase of shelter; and there is also a prevalent belief that tandems for ladies at the rear require rational dress, which is not the case. A dropped frame accommodating a skirt weakens a tandem less at the back than in the front of a machine. And what is constructionally right and serves its purpose best is most beautiful to a taste educated by reason rather than convention.

It is pitiful to read of the hampering restrictions placed upon cycling in Bavaria by the police authorities, who require all cyclists to carry a license setting forth their age and occupation, snch license being at once revoked in the event of any accident, and not renewed unless and until the cyclist has proved that the fault was not his. You have to dismount when any horseman wishes it, you may be arrested if your bell alarms anyone, you must carry a brake, and, in addition to all these precautions, there are many roads altogether prohibited to cyclists.

The query as to what is to be done with a chain which varies in tightness as it travels is one that is unfortunately gaining in frequency. The defect betokens careless manufacture, and is, indeed, one of the common features of a badly built bicycle. It is caused usually by the front chain wheel being fitted on to its axle not quite centrally, or to the chain wheel itself not being a true circle. In either case there is no remedy except the replacement of the defective chain wheel by one whose circumference is a true circle and whose axle opening is exactly central. A defect of this nature is revealed by observing whether the tightness occurs regularly at a particular position of the cranks; if the tightening and slackening occur irregularly it is a chain defect, not a chain wheel trouble; probably a stiff link is the cause, and careful lubrication will cure this minor ailment.

If one may judge from the aristocratic company present at the Princes Club, Knightsbridge, on Feb. 28, great interest is still being taken in this annual event. The holders are the 12th Lancers, and in order to try and wrest from them the handsome silver challenge cup presented by the committee eleven couples have entered. The play was confined to three heats, but as one couple scratched only two contests took place.

1st King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) Lieutenant-Colonel J. Spens and Captain R. C. Mounsey-Heysham) beat Royal Engineers (Chatham) by four games to love (15—4, 15—6, 15—12, and 15—11). In the first game Mounsey-Heysham made good sequences of eight and five, while in the second game Spens made a run of nine. The King's always had the match in hand, and in the fourth game Spens put on another sequence of ten aces. On Thursday, March 3, the final tie in the preliminary competition took place. The representatives of the Royal Artillery, Aldershot (Captain C. D. King and Mr. W. L. Foster), beat the King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Spens and Captain Mounsey-Heysham) by four games to love, and will meet the holders of the championship (the 12th Lancers) an Monday, March 7.

A CURIOUS rumour comes from Peshawar regarding the obstinacy of the Kuki and Kambar Khels in submitting to our terms. It is said that the tribes are being squared by Peshawari contractors to keep the force in the field as long as they possibly can. We should not like to assert, remarks the *C. and M. Gazette*, that this rumour is absolutely devoid of truth.

H. E. LADY SANDHURST'S CONCERT.

BUT for the now completed series of afternoon concerts arranged by Lady Sandhurst, and given at the Town Hall, the fast closing cold weather season in Bombay would have been a very barren one from a musical point of view. The Philharmonic Society has only recently emerged from the prolonged period of inactivity into which it was thrown by last year's plague visitation, and it has yet to give its first public performance for the present season. Lady Sandhurst deserves the hearty thanks of the public for the pleasant entertainments which have relieved the season, musically speaking, from a dullness only second to that of last year. Her Excellency's concerts have been the means of introducing to the public a number of instrumentalists and vocalists of a high order of merit, and have also confirmed the good opinions previously held regarding the capabilities of some other performers, better known as musicians. The patronage that has been accorded to these entertainments by the general public has been of substantial aid to the various charitable institutions in whose behalf Lady Sandhurst has undertaken this self-imposed task. The concluding concert given yesterday beat the record of the series in regard to the attendance, the hall being well filled, and the programme was such as to fully merit its evident popularity. H. E. the Governor's Band played the first and the last items of the evening. Their opening orchestra with cornet solo, "Ich liebe dich Grieg Berceuse de Jocelyn" (Godard), was finely rendered, all the parts being well sustained. The concluding selection, "Waldes Fleisten" (Czitsulka), has been heard before during these concerts, but no one regretted having to listen to so sweet a composition again. It is a light delicate piece showing up the parts of the flutes, piccoloes, and violins to great advantage, and it was played in excellent time, and in a bright crisp manner. M. Koenig is to be congratulated upon the evidence these concerts have afforded of his exceptional powers as a bandmaster and his skill as a conductor. The whole vocal element of the evening devolved upon Madam Lily Howard, who first sang "The Old, Old Story" (Blumenthal), being accompanied by H. E. Lady Sandhurst. As on the occasion of her *debut* she made the most of her natural powers as a vocalist, having her voice under perfect control. She bowed her acknowledgments to the requests of the audience for an encore, but was more yielding when a similar compliment was paid her at the conclusion of her subsequent song, "The Holy City." This had a piano and organ accompaniment, the former being played by Lady Sandhurst and the latter by Mr. Mant. Madam Howard's rendering of this familiar song was given in excellent taste, the high sustained notes being sung with great clearness and vigour and the articulation being perfect. She sang as an encore "She Wandered down the Mountain Side" with great feeling and expression. It would not have done to allow this series of musical afternoons to close without giving the audience an opportunity to again hear the lady who has achieved perhaps the chief success in connection with them. Madame Koenig's interpretation of Beriot's "9th Concerto," which was sympathetically accompanied on the piano by Lady Sandhurst, was a great musical treat, and received a deserved encore. The Town Hall organ having undergone entire renovation, an opportunity was given at this the final concert for those present to again hear its sweet and powerful tones, and Mr. Mant, the Cathedral organist, played Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte" and Handel's "Largo" with expression and skill. It may be hoped that the precedent set by Lady Sandhurst in promoting these concerts will be followed regularly in coming years.

"OUT OF THE DEPTHS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following letter is too truly original for consignment to the waste-paper basket. A corner must be found for it as it reaches us. The unhappy man unfortunately does not tell us where the shoe pinches. But apparently he has found that two cannot live as cheaply as one:—

Sir,—The proverb "Marry in haste and repent at leisure" has been actually proved in case of my marriage. One day I was sitting at night in the Crawford Market and the electric light was burning fiercely, throwing its beams around me and my friend, Mr. B. C.'s sides. After some gossips I came at last about the subject of my marriage. I told my friend Mr. B. C. that my marriage will take place at Kama Bag after a month; so you should surely come there from the morning. He was very much rejoiced on hearing about my marriage and asked me where I was serving and with what salary! I said: "I am a well known pleader's clerk drawing Rs. 15 per month." "Oh! my dear," he said, "I don't give you advice to marry so soon, because you are only 19 year-old and your salary is not so good as to maintain yourself in such a time." I said: "No, dear, it is not so, but my wife's mother (Sasu) has promised me to maintain me and my wife together from this low salary as long she lives, and they are good persons and of noble family." But my friend, Mr. B. C., continued to take objection and said: "Believe, my friend, that if my wages be of one hundred Rupees and if you advice me to marry now at the age of 21 I would not in my life act thus as you are going to do in the salary of Rs. 15 only; Well, never mind, but what about your marriage 'Pehe-ramni'?" I said: "I have arranged with my wife's mother (Sasu) and told me to give everything according to 'Parsees 'Custom.'" "Then I see," said my friend, "that you want to suspend the string of your life on the word and promise of a woman." On hearing this I was very much vexed at that time and told my friend, Mr. B. C., to be at once quiet. I said: "She is not such a woman as to betray me." Then Mr. B. C. made my anger cool, and said: "See, my friend, I tell you this for your own benefit, knowing you to be a faithful friend, and be sure that you will repent afterwards for this. Remember this English proverb, that 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure,' you will remember my words afterwards. You will be caught in trap by some bad woman." I did not take that in mind and after a month I married. Now dear readers! It is three months since I married. Oh! how I repent now! Oh! now I wish that I would have single and not double. Oh! I now wish that I would have believed my friend's advice! Surely that English proverb has been actually proved in case of mine.

Alas! Many of my friends had said: "Mr. P. B. you'll be caught in trap and taunted!" Oh! now I remember that. They taunt me now, and grieve me very much. Thanks to Mr. B. C. for advising me with the English proverb, but very sorry that I did not act according to it. I write always to my friend Mr. B. C. the repentence I now undergo. Alas! but my friend always writes to me that it's too late now.

Boys within the age of twenty! always remember the abovenamed proverb and mind that you may not come in trap of that proverb!—Yours, &c.,

P. B.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s "Oriental," expected to arrive in Bombay, at 1 a.m., on Saturday:—

Adam, Mr H M
Allan, Mr and 2 Misses
Beecher, Major
Buchannan, Mr J G
Bush, Mr and Mrs
Bailey, Mrs and child
Brereton, Mr and infant
Brereton, Mr
Barry, Miss
Cawood, Capt
Cobbold, Rev and Mrs
Charles Surg-Maj and Mrs
Class, Mr H
Cawthropp, Mr C J
Captain, Mr W
Pitman, Mrs R
Fulton, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
Forbes-Cotgrave, Mr, Mrs
 and Miss
Fordham, Mr J
Fletcher, Miss L
Fiennes, Capt H
Gibbs, Mr W H
Grayfoot, Mrs
Greenfell, Mr H H P
Herbert, Miss
Hyde, Mr and Mrs
Hathaway, Mrs M, child and
 infant
Hooper, Mr E D M
Hill, Mr C P
Hogg, Capt J E
Henney, Mr and Mrs
Hogg, Miss and Miss C
Hodson, Mrs and child
James, Mr J R
Johnson, Major CIE
Jameson, Miss
Keen, Mr
Kange, Mr F M
Knowles, Mr A M
Keene, Mrs A
King, Mr and Mrs H C
Leslie, Mr H M
Leether, Dr
Leslie, Lady and Miss
Lawrence, Mr
Miller, Mr C H
Mabbitt, Mr R N
Mende, Mr P
Maclaran, Mr F B
Maconagney, Mr
Nicholls, Mrs, child and inft
Nugent Rev C P C
O maney, Capt and Mrs
Pearson, Mr and Mrs T A
Partridge, Mr R G
Patterson, Miss M L
Ring, Mrs
Ransom, Mr H E
Reilly, Surgn-Maj and Mrs
Rich, Capt W H D
Stanton, Lieut W L
Simpson, Mr R A
Swaine, Surgn-Lieut-Col E B
Shore, Col and Mrs
Stewart, Mr W N
Sheaver, Mrs
Unbar, Mr
Wild, Mr P H
Woodburn, Lady and Miss

THE "Revue du Cercle Militaire" informs us that in the Russian military district of Kazan General Skougarevski has put to successful test a system of rendering cloth impervious to moisture while remaining porous to the air, which has been devised by Dr. Pavlovsky. The importance of such a process is manifest, for clothes saturated by rain are not only dangerous to health, but are heavy and impede motion. Our contemporary does not describe the system of treatment applied to the fabric, though saying that the inventor makes no secret of it. The main feature, however, is that the material is twice saturated with a chemical solution, into the composition of which acetic acid enters. The "Revue" says the process is but a happy generalisation from a process known in surgery.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

RIOTING ON THE BELLASIS ROAD.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Taj Mahomed Hassanbhai and 17 others were again charged with rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, and committing mischief. Twenty persons were originally charged in this case, but two of them were discharged on Monday for want of proper identification. Mr. F. A. Little, assisted by Superintendents Brewin, Sardar Mir Abdool Ali, and Nolan prosecuted; while Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused.

Mr. Sealy called evidence to show that the first accused remained at the stone-quarry on Wednesday, the 9th instant. Several other accused called witnesses to prove an alibi. Mr. Sealy addressed the court on the evidence adduced by him on behalf of his client.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, observed that from the evidence adduced by the prosecution it was clear that the common object of the mob was to kill Europeans, and they attacked savagely such of the Europeans as came across them unarmed. The first accused was identified by Constable Murray, who knew him well, and by two other witnesses. The evidence adduced in his defence that he was at a stone-quarry on that day, where a great feast was held, was contradictory and therefore unreliable. The evidence against the fifth and fifteenth accused was so balanced that in the opinion of the court, the end of justice would be met, if they were given the benefit of the doubt. They were accordingly ordered to be discharged. The remaining sixteen accused were convicted on the evidence adduced by the prosecution, the evidence adduced on their behalf having not advanced their case a step further. In awarding the punishment the court must consider the cowardly manner in which the hooting and howling mob, amongst whom were the accused, acted, and the great violence, which it had offered to Mr. Glazebrook and other Europeans and to the police officers. The accused were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

The court will enquire into the case against the rioters, who attacked Mr. Sassoon's carriage, and after it has been proceeded with for a couple of hours, the cases pending in Mr. Webb's court, will be gone into.

NATIVE CAVALRY TENT-PEGGING COMPETITION.

THIS competition was run off at the various centres during the week commencing the 14th February 1898. Very few regiments were able to enter teams owing to so many being on the march or on service, and the scores were in most cases lower than usual, partly on account of the new rule of scoring by which touches are not allowed to count, and partly on account of the weather, which made the runs heavy and bad at most centres, and in many cases prevented teams from practising for some days before the competition took place. The following are the scores of thirteen teams that competed:—

19th B L (winners of the Cup)	80 points.
5th P. C.	72 do.
15th B. L.	
7th B. C.	68 do.
13th B. L.	
18th B. L.	66 do.
16th B. C.	64 do.
17th B. C.	62 do.
8th B. C.	60 do.
14th B. L.	52 do.
4th B. C.	46 do.
Guids Cavalry	38 do.
11th B. L.	32 do.

THE RECENT STRIKE IN THE BRITISH INDIA COMPANY.

OFFICERS STILL DISSATISFIED.

FURTHER INTERVIEW WITH SIR JAMES MACKAY.

The recent dispute between the officers of the B. I. Company and the Directors of the Company is not yet at an end, as is shown by the following papers which have been circulated through all the fleet after being sent to the addressees:—

Rangoon, 3rd March, 1898.

Sir,—We have been informed that you will grant us an interview for the purpose of enabling us to lay before you some of the principal reasons for which the officers of the British India Steam Navigation Company feel dissatisfied with the manner in which their recent memorial has been received. We represent the views, not only of the officers in Rangoon, but also those now in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; and we desire to put those views in writing as we feel that our interests have suffered much in the past by trusting too much to verbal communication. When you met the deputation of officers in Calcutta, you induced them to go much further than the officers at large would have ratified, by asking them to trust to your generosity and assuring them that by so doing, they would obtain much better terms than by forcing your hand, and that you would make the B. I. service worth staying in. We now find, from the circular issued, that the Company grant us nothing which we can claim as our right. We on the other hand have been asked to undertake to belong to no association or guild such as that recently formed, but the Company will do nothing more than state what its present intention is with the express proviso that it is not to be construed as an agreement binding upon the Company. We notice with regret that exchange compensation as asked in our memorial is not granted, nor is there any general increase of pay in lieu of the grant of such compensation. This was the principal point in our memorial, and the strike would never have been concluded without the concession of this point, had not our deputation been induced to accept your assurance that their memorial, of which, as we have said, the exchange compensation was the principal point, would receive the Company's "friendly and favourable consideration. We feel that nothing short of the grant of the compensation, or an equivalent general increase of pay will satisfy the officers whom we represent. Chief Officers obtain very slight increases of pay under certain circumstances if the Company carries out its present intentions, but the other officers consider that this concession is not so much intended as an increase of pay in cases most deserving it, as an attempt to lessen the inducement of officers in those grades making common cause with junior officers, whose claims to increased pay are at least as great. We also consider that the Company should pledge itself of promote officers by seniority. "ability" and "good conduct" and we regard the substitution of the word "zeal" for "good conduct" with grave suspicion, in view of the recent differences between the officers and the Company. We also think that strangers to the Company's service should not be appointed to posts in the Company's service over the heads of officers who have already served the Company. Service in the Company is sufficiently arduous to justify us in asking that lengthened service should be recognized, as giving some claim to promotion in priority to outsiders. We regret to say that that portion of the circular which deals with the dismissal of officers upon expiration of their articles, is regarded by the Officers as a threat of treatment such as our deputation was distinctly told would not be meted out to Officers who had taken part in the recent strike.—We are, your humble servants, Officers, British India Steam Navigation Co.

In addition to the foregoing a Chief Officer—as an individual member of the deputation that waited on Sir James Mackay,—has addressed the fleet as follows:—

I

After leaving the meeting as I found there was a difference of opinion as to what we had agreed to with Sir James, I returned to him showing him the telegram that I had written out for Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, to see if he objected to the wording (Mackay offers represent case Directors or send in new Memorial") he decided that we had agreed to his personal intercession. I also told him that I had ordered our letter to him to be printed. He objected at first, but on giving my reasons he agreed and drafted out his answer which I wired on to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. He told me I had given my word of honour I would do nothing again towards helping combinations conspiring against the Company, &c., I objected to this, and told him I "had promised that I would not join in any movement, until after receipt of his decision. On asking me what I personally intended to do then, I said I don't know, but I will let you personally know, if you so wish or think it worth while, before taking any steps."

II

Have seen Sir James Mackay and laid before him our case. He declines to re-open Circular but have arranged with him, that he will represent to Directors on return home that officers would like some increase of pay in addition to concession given in Circular of 17th February. We shall probably have reply about end June.

OPINION OF REPRESENTATIVES AT INTERVIEW.

Although the decision of the meeting with Sir James Mackay was not what we wanted, it was the best result in our opinion that could be arrived at after a great deal of talking, and I consider myself bound by the decision until Sir James Mackay carries out his promise. I think that as the Bombay, Madras and Calcutta men gave us permission to represent them, (this we told Sir James Mackay in our letter) they should in honour abide by the decision. Those who did not consent to this last meeting I should think are free to do what they wish, but I also think that in their own and the others' interests they should do nothing hurriedly. (Signed by four Chief officers as representatives). — "Times of Ceylon."

THE Turkish Minister of War is stated to be contemplating important additions to the cavalry, including the Hamidieh contingent, with the ultimate object of raising the total strength of that arm of the Service to one hundred regiments.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

AN adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor, in the chair. There was a large attendance of the Fellows.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR EXAMINATIONS BY COMPARTMENTS.

The business before the Senate was the consideration of the proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade in reference to Government letter, dated 30th September 1897. It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade introduced the following proposition: (1) "That the Senate reaffirm the principle adopted by it in its resolutions (published on pages 442 and 443 of the Calendar of 1896-97) on the recommendation of three out of the four Faculties, by an overwhelming majority, after a full and lengthy discussion of the whole question; (2) That the Senate is of opinion that the hesitation and doubt felt by the Government on the subject were partly due to the defective way in which the resolutions were submitted by the Syndicate to Government, unaccompanied by any statement of the circumstances under which the resolutions were passed, and a report of the discussions which took place both in the Faculties and Senate; (3) That the principle involved is neither novel nor radical, as it has been recognized in the past by some English and Scotch Universities, and by the Madras University, and has also been given effect to by the University of Bombay, in many existing regulations (N. B. pages 42, 43, 46, 54, 68, 70, 71, 84 and 88); (4) That the Senate is further of opinion that the resolutions, if carried into effect, will result not in lowering the value of the degree, but will ensure a more thorough mastery of the subjects than is the case now, and by reducing the elements of chance, discourage cram, and promote the efficiency of the examination test; (5) That a Committee of the Senate, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Professor Selby, Mr. Justice Ranade, the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Peterson, Father Kemp, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, Surgeon-Major Dimmock, Professor Muller, Mr. F. K. Banaji, Mr. Setalwad, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, and Mr. W. C. Hughes, be appointed to draft a reply to the Government letter on the lines stated above, and with power to suggest further limitations as regards number of years, or the grouping of subjects, which they may deem necessary with a view to meet the objections of Government, and to submit their report to the Senate for approval within four weeks."

To this proposal the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji had moved an amendment:—"That all the words from "the Senate" in line 1 to the end be left out and the following *substituted*:—"The Syndicate be requested to consider how far the principle of grouping subjects can be applied to any of the examinations of the University, and to recommend to the Senate the alterations in and additions to the existing regulations which such grouping of subjects would render necessary." In support of the amendment be said that the discusion on the original proposition and the amendment was renewed yesterday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, in resuming the debate, said that he confessed that on a first consideration he should have been very much disposed to accept the amendment which had been proposed by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Badrudin Tyabji. Anything that came from Mr. Badrudin always deserved to be received with very great favour, because they all knew that being of a practical turn of mind and joining with it an independent view of things he put his case forward in a most, forcible, practicable, and conciliatory manner which made it impossible not to be carried away by arguments in favour of any proposition which he placed before the Senate. But it seemed to him that his honourable friend had not quite looked at all the facts in arriving at a decision on the proposition moved by Mr. Ranade. He frankly confessed that he could not sympathise with some of his arguments. For example, when Mr. Tyabji appealed to them on the ground that being himself returned a member of the Syndicate he would take care that the wishes of the Senate would be carried out and that he would be satisfied that his colleagues would follow the same course. He thought that it was a very good argument but not an argument which carried weight in itself, because they could not expect their own members to bind themselves to any particular course while sitting to consider the questions in the Syndicate. He could not quite sympathise with the argument, that if they were to pass Mr. Ranade's proposition they would be casting a censure upon the Syndicate. He did not think that the objection to Mr. Ranade's proposition should stand even if it were a censure. If the Syndicate deserved it; and if the Senate should, in its capacity of supervision and control, think that the action was one which did not commend itself to them, he did not see why the Senate should not take action in accordance with their convictions. On the other hand, there were reasons why Mr. Ranade's proposal should be substantially accepted as amended by the amendment of Mr. Setalward, because what they had to look to was not whether it was casting a censure or not upon the Syndicate. In the first place they had to see squarely and feel what it was for that they were meeting that day. That was the real thing they had to consider. What was the position they were at present occupying? Mr. Justice Ranade very fully pointed out in his opening speech the various steps which were taken before the Senate passed its resolution on the subject in question. He clearly showed the leisurely, dignified and stately manner in which the Senate proceeded from step to step in arriving at the conclusion and ultimately came to after what he believed to be four or five years. He did not think that the Senate could be accused of rashness or precipitateness or haste in arriving at the conclusion. It was by a weighty preponderance of opinion on all sides of the house that the resolution was ultimately accepted in the fulness of time. It was not passed by a small majority; it was not passed by one class or section of the Fellows, but on the contrary it was passed by a very large majority. After that the matter was sent to the Government for sanction by the Syndicate. They had after a very long interval of time a letter from the Government upon the subject assigning certain reasons for refusing to sanction the scheme, and that letter was now before them, and the course they had to consider was in regard to the letter which had been addressed to the Syndicate which was after all an executive body of the Senate. Now, if it were an ordinary letter, he ventured to think that they might perhaps pass over the matter in the letters which were somewhat of a contentious character. The times had now come for them to say that they were statements which ought to be allowed to go further without a response on the part of the Senate. It was a letter of statement which was of a startling character, and the Senate could not pass over without doing anything to discourage that the position taken up was correct and constitutional. In the first place the letter raised a technical objection. Technical objections were done away when the parties were in harmony with each other. On former occasions some cause was adopted and they sent in the resolution in the same form to Government, but this was a very trifling matter, and he did not think the Senate would lose their time upon it. There was a startling matter in the letter, which they would not lose time to consider. It was contained in para. fourth of the Government letter, which stated that a majority of the Syndicate did not agree with the recommendations. It was a very remarkable assertion and it was a most important pronouncement which the Senate was bound to take notice of. The letter further stated that the recommendation was contrary to the clearly evidenced opinion of the Syndicate. He asked them to remember that a particular position was assigned to the Syndicate, which was described by Mr. Ranade as the "Second Chamber." But if they would look to the constitution of the University they would find that the Syndicate occupied no such position. They were perfectly aware that the Syndicate was absolutely unknown to the act of incorporation. There was no recognition of the Syndicate there. On the contrary, the whole management was vested in the body, which was composed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University. The Syndicate was created by the bye-laws passed by the Senate and confirmed by Government. Its working was subject to revision and control by the Senate. It had no co-ordinate authority.

Mr. Justice Budrudin: May I ask who called it a body of co-ordinate authority?

Mr. Mehta said it was not Mr. Justice Budrudin, but in some quarters an attempt was made to raise it to co-ordinate authority in matters of academical interest. It was to the letter he referred and not to the amendment of Mr. Justice Budrudin. The assertion in the letter was to raise the Syndicate to a position which it did not occupy in the constitution of the University. Mr. Mehta denied the authority of the Syndicate over the Senate in matters of academical interest. He ventured to say that there were many members on the Senate who were vastly superior in many respects to the men whom they for certain circumstances and certain abilities returned to the Syndicate.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor: I am very sorry to interrupt Mr. Mehta; I should like to say that I cannot see anything in the proposition or in the amendment before me as to the members of the Senate being better men.

Mr. Mehta said that it was an argument perfectly relevant. He was speaking on the letter. He was showing that the course suggested by Mr. Ranade could be best placed by referring to the letter, in which it was stated that the Syndicate was occupying a peculiar position. Great weight was attached to that statement.

Mr. Vice Chancellor: I do not see anything in Mr. Ranade's proposition about that paragraph.

Mr. Mehta replied that Mr. Ranade referred to the whole letter. They were bound to consider the whole letter and reply to it. He was perfectly within his province in speaking upon it. The Syndicate was assigned a certain position and there was absolutely nothing to justify the position assigned to it. They could not select Syndics as the very best men from amongst them. He was putting the proposition a little strongly; but he was right because many

Fellows who were sitting around him thought that this was a proposition which had been advanced over and over again. They were told that they must put implicit faith in the Syndics, forsooth they were the best men! It was re-iterated and re-iterated, and as it was a matter of great constitutional importance no conception should go abroad about it. They had elected the Syndicate for the purpose of doing executive functions. The most startling part of the letter was that the majority of the Syndicate did not approve of the resolution. This was an opinion quite contrary to the opinion of the Senate. He should have liked to know where that opinion came from that the particular recommendation was against the clear opinion of the Syndicate. Mr. Mehta gave the history of the whole question, which had been hanging over since 1894 and said that the Syndicate never expressed an opinion as to the approval or disapproval of the recommendation. It might be that some Fellows who were members of the Syndicate spoke against the proposition, which was then before the Senate. It was possible that they mistook them for the whole Syndicate. He did not know where the Government got the opinion that the recommendation was against the clearly evinced opinion of the Syndicate. Government might have gathered this from the Fellows who were the members at that particular moment. There was never a majority or minority who expressed an opinion as to the approval or disapproval of the recommendation. How was it, he asked, that Government came to state that the recommendation was contrary to the evinced opinion. It seemed to him the letter was based upon an entire misconception of the matter. Under these circumstances what was the duty they had to perform? Mr. Mehta thought what they had got to do was to reply to that letter at once. It was absolutely necessary that they should lose no time in informing the Government that there was no such opinion of approval so far as the Syndicate was concerned. It might be said that they should not be forward in assisting the position of the Senate in a matter of that character. That they must not go to Government to show what they (Government) thought about the relative position of the Senate and the Syndicate. But Mr. Mehta gave an illustration of how zealous was a Senate in guarding its interest as far back as 1864, when the Government of Sir Bartle Frere expressed some unconstitutional language about their body. In a public lecture delivered at the Town Hall under the auspices of the Sassoon Mechanic Institute, Sir Alexander Grant publicly protested against the unconstitutional way in which the Senate was addressed. This incident trifling, though it might be, how zealous was the University in maintaining its dignity. Even at this day, it was their duty to stand up for the rights and privileges of the Senate. He was perfectly sure that no Vice-Chancellor would hesitate to follow in the footsteps of that eminent man—Sir Alexander Grant,—who in his time did very valuable services in the cause of education. (Hear, hear). He (Mr. Mehta) did not say that he had no confidence in the Syndicate. He should not have objected to refer the letter to the Syndicate, but for the peculiar position in which it was placed and for the fact that it would take very long time to send a reply to Government. The Syndicate was quite like the Senate on some questions. They were very leisurely dignified and extremely deliberative,—so very much deliberative that it took years and years to decide upon a matter. However, he had known the Syndicate as expeditiously as it could be in regard to matters in which it had made up its mind how to act. There was no question of confidence or no confidence. It was most desirous that they should take a course which would involve less time in replying to the letter of the Government, as hinted in Mr. Ranade's proposition. They had no right to go into anything except what appeared on the face of the Government letter, and it was not their duty to point out that the hesitation and doubt felt by the Government on the subject was to the defective way in which the resolution was submitted by the Syndicate to Government. That paragraph should be taken out from Mr. Ranade's proposal by adopting Mr. Setalvad's amendment. He hoped that Mr. Ranade's proposal as modified by Mr. Setalvad's amendment should be carried.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said:—I am afraid many of us are apt to feel in rising to address the Senate in the course of a long debate that our arguments are addressed to minds already convinced or resolved; but on this occasion I feel that there are clear indications that many on this Senate are disposed to listen to arguments in favour of the adoption of the amendment for which the Hon. Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee and I have made ourselves responsible. So much is this the case that I feel almost disposed to abstain from argument, lest I may disturb the spirit of sweet reasonableness which has began to steal over our meeting. I shall therefore, impose myself to the stating of some reasons which ought to influence the Senate to adopt the amendment and to the removing of some serious misapprehensions which have arisen in consequence of the grave criticisms which the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade has passed upon the action of the Syndicate in relation to this question. With these let me begin. The honourable mover of the motion has told us that three things are self-evident in connection with the Syndicate's procedure. I need not remind my honourable friend that it is on so-called self-evident propositions that the main battles of thought have been found to turn. As a student of the history of philosophy he is thoroughly conversant with this fact and knows that what is self-evident to one mind is not self-evident or at all evident to others. And I think it may be even shown that the propositions he has stated ought not to be evident to himself. Two of these propositions constitute his indictment against the Syndicate and if I could regard them in the light in which they present themselves to him, I should be disposed to show even warmer indignation against the presumption of that arrogant executive committee. The Hon. Mr. Ranade tells first of all that the Syndicate in submitting the resolution of the Senate to Government ought to have presented a statement of the history of the question, and especially ought to have drawn Government's attention to the overwhelming majority by which the resolution was passed, and to the recommendation of the approving Faculties. Now such a procedure on the part of the Syndicate is against all precedent and a distinctly "ultra vires." One illustration will, I think convince the Hon. Mr. Ranade of truth of this observation. Not many days ago a resolution in which Hon. Mr. Ranade and myself are interested passed this Senate by a small majority. I should like to ask my Hon friend whether he would demand that the Syndicate in forwarding the resolution in favour of the recognition of the Bombay School of Law, should urge upon the attention of Government the fact that it was passed by a small majority. I have no doubt that the fact will somehow reach the cognisance of Government, and I trust the Government will be wise enough to attach as little importance to that fact as I do; but I should never consent to the Syndicate interfering with the natural course of the procedure of this University by calling attention to anything beyond the simple fact that this resolution has passed the Senate. Just because it is an executive committee it has no right to obtrude its own view of any University resolution on the notice of a sufficiently observant Government; it holds no brief for any party in this Senate and steps out of its province when it makes suggestions or gives a view unasked. Government may consult the Syndicate if it chooses; but the Syndicate in the discharge of its ordinary functions is acting *ultra vires* if it assumes the role of an advocate and goes beyond the simple duty of submitting to Government for its approval or rejection the decisions of this body. To me this view of the Syndicate's duty is evident. May I not claim also that I have stated a self-evident truth? The second so-called self-evident proposition in the Hon. Mr. Ranade's indictment to which I call attention in his assertion that the Syndicate went out of its way in submitting the resolution at all, Mr. Ranade thinks that it did not require Government sanction, so that on the one hand the Syndicate has erred by defect in not impressing upon Government the imposing circumstances that favour the resolution and on the other by excess in submitting the resolution at all. He has given us an accurate summary of the history of the procedure so far as dates are concerned; but his interpretation of that history I find very inadequate if not misleading. He interprets the first letter of Government to mean that Government is of his own opinion, that no Government sanction is needed for the change which he advocates. I must say that I cannot find any trace of this opinion in the Government letter referred to. Government does assert that a sanction is not required for anything in the form of a resolution and not expressed in regulations, but it appears to have held from the beginning and distinctly asserts in its last letter that the change desired by the resolution should express itself in regulations, and it deals with the regulations and states its decision in regard to them. All the correspondence that passed between Government and the Syndicate has reference only to the form in which the matter was submitted, not to the question whether such a matter should be submitted at all. I think the Syndicate was not well advised in prolonging a discussion on the question of form. When I joined the Syndicate in 1893 I was thoroughly convinced of this, and minuted accordingly. Finally the resolution was submitted in the form required by Government, and the letter now before us is the result. I think I have sufficiently vindicated the Syndicate from the serious indictment contained in the Hon. Mr. Ranade's self evident propositions and in the second clause of the motion which he has submitted. This alone would be sufficient to justify the Senate in declining to commit itself to this series of resolutions. We are not concerned to vindicate the action of any particular Syndics, but we are concerned in seeing that the constitution of the University is respected, and a vote of censure such as that which is implicitly contained in clause (2) of the motion would not only be as I have shown, unjustifiable but would also prove injurious to the whole discipline of the University. Coming to the argument in favour of the proposed change as these are embodied in the resolution I feel bound to state that in my opinion clause (2) is based upon an entirely false analogy. No doubt it would be most convincing to any Scotsman to be assured that the Universities of his native country had adopted in their examinations the principle which the Hon. Mr. Ranade asks us to reaffirm; but an exact statement of the facts of the case shows that there is no true analogy. In the Scottish universities a candidate for graduation can pass in individual subjects one by one if he chooses. There are seven subjects but the examination in each is intended to be a complete examination not as it is proffessedly in our curriculum an examination stage by stage in the various subjects. To regard the passing is a single paper as a thing capable of standing by itself is very different from placing complete examination in an entire subject in this position as in the present practice in the Scottish Universities. I shall not discuss further the proposal which passed the Senate in 1896 for I gather from the last clause of Mr. Ranade's motion that he is prepared to consider the suggestion contained in the letter of Government.

Mr. Mehta said that it was a very serious thing that the Government held a high opinion of the Syndicate. If Government attached any importance to the Syndicate, why the Senate should in this particular instance try to displace it? The Syndicate has not arrogated the position assigned to it by Government: If it had arrogated the position to itself, then the Senate would have, perhaps, been justified to act in that way, but as it is, it is unfair and becoming the Senate to censure the action of the Syndicate. I appeal to you, is it desirable to depart from our usual constitutional procedure because we feel confounded in regard to the Government's view of the Syndicate. I can assure Mr. Mehta that in the syndicate I have stood by the senate for the interests of the University as strongly as he has done to night. (Hear, hear and applause) But in the enthusiasm which I possess for the interest of this body, should not lead me in a case like this when nothing is calling for it, to a thing which would be a stigma on the Syndicate and apply that it is deleterious to its duties. The object of the amendment before us is to place the question in this modified form not before a special committee of the Senate but before the Standing Committee, the Syndicate—and thus to bring the whole discussion into line, I see no reason to create a special Committee. The Syndicate is prepared to perform the duty which the amendment will lay upon it, and if the Syndicate should not be able to go all the length intended by the mover of the motion it will be open to him and others to second, by means of amendments, when the matter comes before the Senate the discussion of any further steps which they may wish to press upon the Senate's consideration. For myself I may say at once that I am prepared to agree to the principle of passing by groups in the B.A., Examination which naturally divides itself into two groups, easily separable for the purposes of examination, I believe other members of the Syndicate are ready to consider this or any system of grouping within proper limits that may be found to be desirable in the B. A. or any similar examination. I trust that the Senate will respond by a unanimous vote to this effort to bring the present state of tension to a close and will continue to deal with University reform through the regular channels which our constitution has provided. The syndicate will be able to invite the suggestions of the various Colleges affiliated to the University and to call to its aid the expert opinion that is always at its disposal. If it be a question of sympathy with the difficulties and trials of the Indian student this is the direction in which it may be safely sought. Our students may not be our sons or daughters, but this I can say that the grief which their parents feel over their disappointments is not greater than that which their teachers experience when any real hardship or misfortune in the University career befals students. There need be no fear of any unsympathetic treatment of any question affecting the real interests of students if this subject is recommitted to the Syndicate, which while it jealously guards the academic value of the University degree is no less solicitous for the students' welfare. (Loud applause)

Ervad Jeevanji Jamsetji Mody gave an example in which a difference having arisen between the Senate and the Syndicate in the time of Sir Raymond West, that the late Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Justice Birdwood stood up for the rights of the Senate in regard to a bill which they were not in favour of. He cited this instance to show that it was the duty of the Senate to stand firm for its right. In this case, however, having asserted the right of the Senate, he was to vote for Mr. Budrudin's amendment.

Principal Hathornthwaite stated the reasons why he had a continuously and consistently opposed the scheme, which was not only absurd but stood self-condemned. It had not been supported by any educationalist either European or Native. It took away the value of the degree and made it easy even for a dunce to pass his examination. The opinion of the professors and teachers who were qualified to speak on the subject, was not asked for and the Senate was diverging from the line of sympathy that ought to exist between the University and the Colleges. Men like Dr. Bhandarkar, the late Rao Saheb Mundlic and the late Mr. Justice Telang also did not approve of the scheme. If the question was referred back to the Syndicate, what relief, if any required would be given by grouping of subjects of examination. Only a few days back they elected the Syndics and it would be a folly to stultify their own doing by withdrawing the confidence which they had placed in that body who would consider the subject with an unprejudiced mind and in a sympathetic and generous spirit.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra said that Mr. Justice Budrudin's speech was so very persuasive that on a first consideration he was inclined to vote for his amendment. There was not a single word about the letter of Government in that amendment. They had not the assurance even that no delay would take place in arriving at decision on the subject, which had been hanging on for more than five years. Where was the guarantee that the Syndicate would change its policy? After all the members in favour of the scheme might find themselves in a minority and the question would remain in the region of embryo.

Professor Muller said that the constitutional aspect of the question had been put forward before them, by Mr. Mehta. They had also heard about the action of the Syndicate. He would therefore confine his remarks to the subjects which had led to so much discussion, viz the division of the examination. He would look upon it from the point of interest to the students. He personally felt that some change was necessary in the examinations (Hear, hear.) He did not approve of Mr. Ranade's scheme in its entirety. In the Previous and intermediate examinations some change was necessary. They were far too weighty. Mr. Ranade's scheme encouraged the students to get a rascal relief at a sacrifice of their college scholarships and prizes and made the academical distinction cheap. He supported Mr. Budrudin's amendment to refer the matter back to the Syndicate.

Dr. Bahadurji said that most of the discussion seemed to have been on a question of mere sentiment and not on the actual matter before them. Speaker after speaker pleaded hard that it was possible for the Syndicate to meet the wishes of the Senate, that the Senate should save the "abro." of the Syndicate by giving it some more time to reconsider the question. One did feel tempted to vote for Mr. Justice Tyabji's amendment, for it was impossible not to feel the touch of the moving and solemn appeal made by members of the newly-elected Syndicate. But unfortunately Mr Tyabji's amendment was beside the question altogether. The Senate was not concerned with a grouping of subjects. The subjects had been grouped already as the University Calendar would show, and the Senate had made up its mind that a candidate who did not pass an entire examination but showed a high standard proficiency in any subject and not a paper, as it had been often misunderstood and misrepresented, should not be examined again in that subject when he next appeared for the examination. It had been frequently represented that the exemptions are to be allowed in each paper. It seemed that some people still required to be told that no such thing was ever contemplated. A subject meant more than paper in cognate branches of study, e.g., Mathematics meant Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry. It was not intended that the exemption was to be extended to each or any of these branches. It was a high standard proficiency in the subject, Mathematics, and not any of its component branches, that would secure exemption from re-examination in the whole subject. That was perfectly fair and moreover it was exactly what the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and Professor Muller desired. Dr. Mackichan wanted a separation of the voluntary from the compulsory subject, and Professor Muller desired to see the arts examinations divided into separate parts like literature and mathematics. The change arrived at in Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal was exactly on those lines. Only it gave all details for working out the same viz., the actual degree of proficiency required for passing in each subject, or in other words for being exempted from re-examination in particular subjects. It was necessary to correct certain statements of Dr. Mackichan. He said that the Scotch University did not allow these students what was now proposed to be granted here. He gave the instance of the subject classes. The Scotch Universities granted exemption from re-examination in classes because the examination was thorough and required a very deep knowledge of the subject. A P. E. student would on securing the requisite marks in Sanskrit claim exemption from re-examination in that subject, and that, he said, was not to be tolerated considering the superficial knowledge of Sanskrit required in the P. E. That was not a correct statement of the case. It was never intended to stamp the P. E. student passing in Sanskrit a Sanskrit scholar; to be such he had to pass in the same subject in the Intermediate the B.A. division of the Degree examination. It was no answer to say that as the degree examination was divided into several stages it was not on all fours with the Scotish examination. It was further urged that it would be departing from the usual course to appoint a Committee to correspond with the Government. Dr. Mackichan seemed to have misread Mr. Ranade's proposition, and did not seem to know that no Senate, Committees could correspond with Government without the knowledge and the direction of the Senate, which the Syndicate could and did. But after all they were assured and, undoubtedly, the Senate was gratified at the assurance, that the Syndicate, especially the new body was not incorrigible and wished to meet the wishes of the Senate. Only it should be remembered that somehow men, good men, were inclined to think, see, and act differently by virtue of the position to which they happened to be elected, and that their performances while in office were very different to their promises when seeking office. And when the moving appeals of the elected gentlemen showed that they had already begun to think with the Senate on the question, was it necessary to make the Senate wait till their minds had undergone a complete change put for the purpose of a sentimental gratification that the Senate did not ignore its Syndicate by giving it time to pull itself in a line with the Senate. He (the speaker) would rather appeal to these gentlemen to follow the noble examples cited by Mr. Mody and at once put aside their personal differences in deference to the wishes of the Senate rather than ask for time to enable these differences to melt away, for they really seemed to be anxious to be in agreement with the Senate.

Mr. Justice Ranade then briefly replied to the arguments, remarking that Dr. Bahadurji had met the points referred to by Dr. Mackichan.

The Vice-Chancellor said that it was difficult for him to put Mr. Ranade's proposition paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. Mehta said that it was in the discretion of the vice-chancellor do it.

The Vice-Chancellor: Please show me the section under which I can do so. I can only do in verbal alteration.

A member: Mr. Setalwad can move his amendment without a speech and it would solve the difficulty.

Professor Muller rose to a point of order. He asked whether Mr. Setalwad can propose his amendment, after the reply of Mr. Ranade.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Ranade has replied to the first amendment. Mr. Setalwad has every right to propose the amendment.

Mr. Setalwad: That, in para. 1 line 1 for the word "reaffirm" substitute the words "is convinced of the soundness of"; that para. 2 "omitted"; that in para. 5, line 3 the words "on the lines stated above" be "omitted" and the following words be added at the end:—"That the Syndicate be requested to place before the Committee the whole of the correspondence between them and Government on the subject."

Mr. Badrudin's amendment was first put to the vote and rejected by a majority of 37 against 26.

Mr. Ranade's proposal, with Mr. Setalwad's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a majority of 33 against 17.

The Vice-Chancellor then said that the amendment of which Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy had given notice fell to the ground as similar proposition of Mr Justice Tyabji was rejected.

The Senate concluded its business at 7-30 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER—A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHUSHALGIRI GURU ANANDGIRI AND ANOTHER.

These were appeals from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in February last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced them to death Mr. G. B. Rele appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with the murder of one Shanker Shimpi, committed at Maroli on the night of the 24th December last. The Sessions Judge held upon the evidence that the offence of murder was clearly proved against the two appellants, and that a third accused Chimna, who was sentenced to transportation for seven years, helped to dispose of the corpse in order to screen the offenders from legal punishment. Each of the first two accused had in clear terms admitted his guilt in a confession made before a second-class magistrate. The assertions made by them that they never made those confessions were, Mr. Aston said, palpably untrue, and did not get rid of those admissions of guilt, which he believed were voluntarily made. The evidence for the prosecution proved that one Bakula was the mistress of Gosavi Anangiri, the guru of accused No. 1, who was looked upon as his adopted son, and that for some years past there had been a close intimacy between the deceased and this woman, of which accused No. 1 had become aware. On the evening of the 24th December, the deceased, to the knowledge of his friend Balla Wani, accompanied No. 1 towards Maroli, where Anantgiri and accused No. 1, and Bakuli resided at a "math," and where there was land belonging to Anangiri and accused No. 1, whose crop was being harvested. There is a threshing-floor by the well on this land, where the three accused and the deceased were sitting together on the night in question. At dawn next day, Saturday, Nos. 2 and 3 were going from that locality towards the village, and they said they had passed the night, watching the crop of accused No. 1. The latter had meanwhile gone to Chore, where at day break he went to Balla Wani, the friend of the deceased, and to his surprise asked him where the deceased was. Twice on Saturday No. 1 asserted entire ignorance as to the deceased's movements, and concealed the fact that the deceased was at his threshing-floor on the preceding evening. On Sunday the corpse of the deceased was found sunk in a sack, covered again with a net weighted with two heavy stones, which had evidently been taken from the embankment of the well; and it was discovered that a heavier stone had been displaced from where a stone idol was near by, and was lying near the threshing-floor, with stains on it like blood-stains besides the vermilion paint. The net in which the corpse-bundle was bound was traced to the possession of No. 1. The condition in which the body was found pointed to deliberate murder, and the surrounding indications pointed to the neighbourhood of this well as the locality in which the murder must have taken place, and to the stone as the means used to injure the deceased about the head and body before his body was bound up and cast into the well. The heavy stone was evidently dropped on his head when he was lying down, or possibly when he was held down. The medical evidence showed that the deceased's skull was smashed, and some of his ribs broken, and that death was due to laceration of the brain. This was, Mr. Aston said, entirely in accord with the confessions of the accused themselves and with all the surrounding indications. Accused No. 3 had not in his confession admitted that he took part in the murder; and the Sessions Judge acquitted him of that charge. The murder was a brutal one, deliberately planned and committed in cold blood. The Sessions Judge passed a capital sentence upon accused Nos. 1 and 2. Mr. Aston remarked that the committing magistrate, Mr. B. S. Joshi would have shown more competence to discharge his magisterial duties if he had examined both the hospital assistant and the constable who conducted the police investigation before the case was committed for trial.

The first accused, in his confession before a second-class magistrate, said the deceased was in the habit of coming to his house and had criminal intimacy with his brother's wife, and so, they committed his murder. Deceased was tied in a net with two large stones, and a third stone was dropped on him before he was tied up, and was killed, and thrown into a well by tying up the net. They called deceased under the pretext of eating groundnuts in his field, made him lie down there, and committed his murder. Chimna dropped with for eth stone on the deceased's temple while he was asleep, and Jairam had caught hold of the deceased's legs. He did not die after the first stone was thrown at him, but was struggling with his hands and legs. The same stone was thrown at him a second time, and then he died. They put him into a sack and took him to the well. They tied his dead body together with the stones into a net, and threw it into the well.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the appeals, said: Objection has been taken to the trial on the ground that a pleader ought to have been appointed for accused No. 1 under Government resolution 73-5 of the 21st October, 1884, Judicial Department We must assume that the Sessions Judge acted with knowledge of the terms of that resolution; but we request that in future the grounds of not appointing a pleader be stated in the record. The case is very clear, and we confirm the sentences of death passed on the accused Nos. 1 and 2, and reject their appeal, and the appeal of No. 3.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee)

DISPUTES REGARDING PORTUGUESE CHURCH PROPERTIES.

JOAQUIM SALVADOR RODRIGUES AND OTHERS VS PADRO PASCOAL MURZELLO AND OTHERS.

AND

JOSE THOMAS DE SILVA AND OTHERS VS DOMINGOS FRANCISCO MURZELLO AND OTHERS.

These were two suits filed by the plaintiffs praying; for a declaration that the parishioners or congregation of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Salvacao were entitled to elect administrators and wardens for the management of the properties and funds of the confraternities of St. Francis of Assisi and Nossa Senhora De Salvacao, free from the control or interference of the defendant, the Bishop of Damaun, and that it might be declared that the plaintiffs were duly appointed administrators, and as such were entitled to the management of the properties and funds, free from the control or interference of the defendant, the Bishop of Damaun.

The suits came on for hearing before his lordships. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, the Advocate-General; and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., appearing for the plaintiffs; and Messrs. Inverarity and Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appearing for the defendants. The plaintiffs, at the outset applied to the court to be allowed to withdraw the two suits, and it was ultimately arranged that the plaintiffs should be allowed to withdraw the two suits, without liberty to bring fresh suits on the same cause of action; the plaintiffs to pay the defendants Rs. 50 towards their costs, and the defendants to be paid the balance of their costs out of the funds of the confraternities, the plaintiffs withdrawing all charges made in the plaints against Rev. Braz Fernandez, Rev. P. H. Henriques and the other defendants, and admitting the authority of the Bishop over the properties and funds of the said confraternities.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, indigestion, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is notified that His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta for Simla on Tuesday, the 29th March, 1898, by special train starting from Howrah at 6-33 p.m. (Calcutta time.) His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be private. His Excellency will proceed to Pathankote by rail and march from thence through the hills to Simla, arriving there on Monday, the 25th April, 1898. His Excellency's arrival at, and departure from, Pathankote will be private, and His Excellency's arrival at Simla will also be private. The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:—Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, Mr. H. Babington-Smith, Private Secretary, Captain R. E. Grimston, Surgeon-Colonel B. Franklin, and Captain F. L. Adam.

The plague has, it is stated now reached Kaladgi, a station half way between Sholapur and Gadag Junction on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

Reports received from the plague-infected areas show that the villages are on the whole taking the repressive measures of the authorities in good part.

Mr. Upcott, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, leaves Calcutta on the 30th instant, halting one day at Cawnpore on his way to Simla.

The official estimate of the outturn in the whole of the Madras Presidency for 1897-98 of the sugarcane crop is in the ratio of 64, the cotton crop 53, and the paddy crop 66; the normal outturn in each case being represented by 100.

The fitting of the locomotive engines and rolling-stock of the Madras Railway with vacuum brakes is progressing steadily. Fittings for 30 locomotives and 200 carriages have just arrived from England, and 32 engines and 250 carriages have been fitted up to date.

A Fort Saint George "Gazette" Extraordinary announces the appointment of 23 new Fellows of the Madras University—eleven Europeans and twelve natives. Among the new fellows are Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, Editor of the Madras Mail, the Raja of Cochin and the Prince of Arcot.

Mr. T. A. Pope's interesting account of the solar eclipse, as seen from Dumraon has been republished at the office of the Survey of India. The photographic illustrations are, as might have been expected, perfectly reproduced, and the picture of the corona is the best we have yet seen of the phenomenon.

The Kambar Khel and Rajgul Kuki Khel have given 72 hostages as a guarantee that the fine of rifles will be paid. This is equivalent to complying with the terms of submission, so no further operations against them will be necessary. The Afridi question is thus slowly but surely being settled.

The dinner given in the N.-W. P. Club on Saturday night to Sir John Edge was a great success. General Waterfield presided, and some fifty sat down to dinner. There was to be no speechifying, and in consequence Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hall made only seven speeches. By the way the Vakils Association, North Wetern Provinces, are giving a garden party at Kushroo bagh on Thursday next in honour of Sir John and Lady Edge.

For the June quarter of 1897 the total weight of Assam rail and river-borne imports was 14,67,877 maunds, and that of exports 28,51,903 maunds. The net result as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year was a decrease of seven per cent. in the total trade done. Rice showed the greatest falling off in imports and coal and coke in exports.

As a protective measure for Lahore the sale of tickets has been prohibited at Railway stations in the plague-affected area during the Shalimar Horse Show, the Chiraghan fair and the wrestling matches about to be held at Shaadara. Similar precautions for Amritsar are being taken in respect to the Amawas fair at Tarn Taran near Amritsar.

Mr. W. Frazer, Lecturer on Tamil and Telegu at the Imperial Institute, has published "A Literary History of India."

An interesting entry, which occurs for the first time, is to be found in the "gold" column of the usual Currency Statement for the week ending 15th March. It appears that of the total reserve, amounting in value to Rs. 14,39,42,016, held in coin and bullion by the Government, Rs. 21,48,637 is in gold. Of this gold Rs. 17,67,862 is at Calcutta and Rs. 3,80,775 at Bombay. A start has now been made towards the formation of a gold reserve in India. Of course, the beginning is small, but this is how every thing begins, and we may, perhaps, if exchange does not fall below the 1s. 4d. limit, see a day when the numbers in the "gold" column exceed those in the "silver" column.

Lawlessness is as rife as ever in Siam, in fact it would appear to be growing. Recently a number of Shan traders, British subjects, were bringing a large herd of buffaloes through the interior. While encamped at a place called Nakonsawan they were attacked by cattle thieves, all of whom were well armed. Two of the traders were shot dead in the scuffle, and a third was so seriously wounded that he died soon after. Over two hundred of the cattle were driven off, and the raiders then decamped. This, according to the Bangkok papers, is by no means an uncommon occurrence; indeed, the interior is said to be terrorised by gangs of armed marauders who carry on a war of blackmail. It remains to be seen what action the British Government will take in connection with this latest outrage, but in this respect at least it might do worse than take a leaf from the book of the French and German Governments in such matters.

The great difficulty with regard to our navy has, of course, been the lack of sailors to man the war-vessels. It is, therefore, satisfactory to notice on the authority of a service contemporary, that so many boys are now offering themselves that the Admiralty have even been able to increase the standard of height and chest measurement by half an inch. Since April last upwards of 4,000 boys have been entered on board the "Impregnable" and other stationary training ships, and nearly 300 in the three seagoing training ships. There are now about 9,000 boys in the navy. Of these upwards of 2,000 are on active service, about 1,000 in reserve and coast-guard ships, and 6,000 in training. More boys were recruited last year than in any previous year.

Mr Edmund Gosse writes to the "Times":—"It has come to my knowledge that a project is on foot to induce the men of letters of this country, in their literary capacity, to sign a general address of sympathy to M. Zola. The idea is based upon a generous impulse, but I will ask your leave to point out why I sincerely hope that the English authors will not act upon it In the first place, there is the question of good manners to France. English people do not seem to realise in the least that the vast majority of the most thoughtful and upright Frenchmen, however willing they may be to acknowledge the purity of M. Zola's motives, are convinced that his method of action was wholly indefensible. We may or may not share that conviction, but unless English poets and critics and novelists are in possession of sources of information closed to the rest of the world, they cannot take a definite and public part in this discussion without something very like discourtesy to French self-respect. What right have we to express an opinion on a matter about which we have no knowledge? In the second place, when a man of letters deliberately quits the scene of his professional work, and takes up a public line of action not connected with literature, his colleagues cannot and should not take the responsibility of following him. To people whose business is authorship, in this case M. Zola is as M. Labori and M. Clemenceau. Besides, telegrams of international congratulation, signed by the most generous of impulsive pens, are apt to have far reaching results. Let us cultivate for once the celebrated British phlegm, and mind our own affairs." The Press Association say:—An appeal has been addressed to, and awaits the signature of men of letters and journalists of Great Britain and the United States in behalf of M. Zola. "We beg our brothers in arms" (the appeal says), men of letters and journalists of France, to reconsider the verdict passed upon a man of genius who has justified his conscience is our eyes. We implore France to vindicate herself. France in a moment of splendid enthusiasm can afford to defy the opinion of the world. But is this such a moment? Signatures, it is added, should be addressed to Mr. Christie Murray.

SCHOOLMASTERS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay in severely taking notice of some schoolmasters who had taken part in some political movements have propounded, and insisted upon the observance of the following principle:—"The instruction of youths should be wholly dissociated from politics—a principle which involves as a consequence that teachers and professors should not take part in political agitation." Now, politics, as described by an author, "is the science whose object is the regulation of man in all his relations as the member of a State. As a state is a body of men united together for mutual benefit, and the better to carry out the ends of life, politics extends to the various means by which these purposes are effected, and includes whatever is the subject of positive laws." If all Government teachers and professors are thus to be debarred from the arena of politics, the best part of their rights and privileges as citizens, viewed from any standpoint, is taken away from them, and they might be characterized as men in civilized thraldom. Men that thus relinquish their natural right and privileges of a citizen may not be men of any real backbone or stamina, and may be the least capable of effectively imparting any such really useful knowledge to their pupils as would make them useful members of society. Politics is or ought to be the highest aim of all mundane education, and if professors and teachers are to be nonentities in politics, their own education is nothing or of no use. Such ascetic scholars would be of use in the other world, not this. But this is only a small matter compared with the education of our boys. "The business of education is not to perfect a learner in all or any of the sciences, but to give his mind that freedom, that disposition, and those habits that may enable him to obtain any part of knowledge he shall apply himself to, or stand in need of, in the future course of his life" (Locke). And what would be of greater utility in the future course of his life than politics? If politics—that part of our boys' education which is of the greatest, real, and every-day utility and practicability—is prohibited to be imparted to them, our boys cannot be said to have received good education, for they will not, and cannot make, anything like true citizens. Can any civilized Government desire to give such a suicidal turn to public education as should prevent their subjects from producing any good citizens at all? "Man was made for action," says that great and original thinker, Adam Smith, "and to promote by the exertion of his faculties such change in the external circumstances both of himself and others as may seem most favorable to the happiness of all. He must not be satisfied with indolent benevolence, nor fancy himself the friend of mankind, because in his heart he wishes well to the prosperity of the world." Politics, undeniably the largest and the most practical field of immediate utility, is the best field for beneficent action, and if our boys are to be shut out from that field by eliminating politics from their education, where will be the scope for producing true citizens that may be of use to society in general and Government in particular? "Nothing tends so much to promote public spirit as the true study of politics, of the several systems of civil Government, their advantages and disadvantages, of the constitution of our own country, its situation, and interest with regard to foreign nations, its commerce, its defence, the disadvantages it labours under, the dangers to which it may be exposed, how to remove the one, and how to guard against the other. Upon this account political disquisitions, if just and reasonable and practicable, are of all the works of speculation the most useful. Even the weakest and the worst of them are not altogether without their utility. They serve at least to animate the public passions of men, and rouse them to seek out the means of promoting the happiness of the society." Should a really high-minded Government think and act otherwise than direct the course of education indicated in this quotation? The best definition given of education is that by the great poet, Milton. He says: "I call a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." It is clear that in a system of education politics does necessarily form a considerable part. If "the instruction of youth should be wholly dissociated from politics" how could they, when men, be expected to know their duties of the State, and how could they perform them? Can a State ever think itself to be prosperous or safe after it has obliterated from the minds of its subjects their sense of duty to it? But it might perhaps be argued that the above said principle propounded by Lord Sandhurst's Government is meant for youths so long as they are under tutelage and no more, and that after leaving schools and colleges they might begin to learn their duties and obligations to (perhaps not their rights and privileges from) the State; because, it might be argued, any instruction in politics to the youths attending schools and colleges makes them vain and inspires in them high aspirations—(whether they be just or unjust does not matter)—incompatible with the desires of Government. The answer to such pleading is given by Adam Smith as follows:—The great secret of education is to direct vanity to proper objects. Do not always discourage his pretensions to those that are of real importance. He would not pretend to them if he did not earnestly desire to possess them. Encourage this desire; afford him every means to facilitate their acquisition; and do not take too much offence, although he should sometimes assume the air of having attained it a little before the time."—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJEE, SORABJEE.

March 22.

THE CONDITION OF GRANT BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Last week your contemporary referred in his leading columns to certain Municipal vagaries, how complainants are driven from post to pillar and pillar to post without their complaints being ever remedied. Allow me please to relate another instance of vagary, but of a different type. I received a printed notice, with the usual stereotyped signature of the Municipal Commissioner, on the 17th February last, calling on me to put in order certain matters in connection with Grant Buildings belonging to a nobleman in Hyderabad, whom I represent here. Willing as I was to comply with the terms of the notice, I wrote back requesting an extension of time to finish the job, pointing out the impossibility of completing in the seven days allowed in the notice, having regard to the extensive nature of the buildings. To this reasonable request no reply was given. For reasons best known to the department, I was later on dragged into the Police Court to answer the summons issued on the charge of failure to comply with the terms of the notice! The solicitor on my behalf urged the reasons why the work could not be finished within the time prescribed, though it had been taken on hand and considerable progress made. This at the time seemed to have had some influence on the magistrate, who thereupon reserved his decision till he had seen the place. The next day, curiously enough, without giving notice to me or my attorney and in our absence he decided on fining me Rs. 50 and giving me a fortnight's time to finish the job. I leave the justice of this decision to the impartial public. All I will ask here is that if the magistrate, "after inspection" came to the conclusion that a fortnight's time was necessary for the completion of the work, how could the fine be logically considered just and called for? Such a fine might have been intelligible under other circumstances, say, if his Worship had after inspection been convinced that I was simply procrastinating and putting off the job. His giving me, however, a fortnight's time contradicts that presumption. But it is indeed a remarkable specimen of justice which, while admitting the reason for which I was wrongfully dragged into his court, yet imposes a fine which argues that the same reason was not correct. But the most remarkable part of it is this: That while the Municipality would not give me time beyond seven days to complete the work and yet would have me dragged to the court, from what motives I cannot say, the magistrate would give me 15 days, though with a fine? Was ever Municipal bumbledom known to play such prank and was there ever such a travesty of justice? Look, sir, again at the contrast. In the case your contemporary referred to the Municipality delayed month after month remedying the nuisance complained of and has evidently not yet moved its little finger to do aught in the matter. In my case, though ready and willing to do, and anxious only to get the necessary time (for I could not work out impossibilities) the Municipality were so prompt indeed that they would, in spite of my willingness, drag me to a court, which decided I should have double the time which it had determined to allow me. I leave it to you, sir, and to the public to judge of these extraordinary proceedings. In its own case the Municipality will not abate or remove a nuisance for months. In the case of the house-owner it is only too eager to punish him by law, though no offence is committed and where every willingness and readiness are shown to put into order certain works. May I in all fairness inquire what punishment is needed for the neglect of the Municipality to discharge its obvious duty? Of course in my case I have been punished because I complied with the law and because the Magistrate agreed that I was not unreasonable in my request.—Yours, &c.,

E. G. CABRAL.

A debate on the Dreyfus affair took place the other day in the Chamber of Deputies. M M. Hubbard and Viviani interpellated the Government with regard to the intervention of Generals de Pellieux and Boisdeffre in the Zola trial, and insisted on maintaining the authority of the civil over the military power. M. Meline replied, declaring that the Army was the respectful servant of the nation and the law, and laying all the responsibility for the excitement and unrest of the past four months on those who had originated the agitation for the revision of the Dreyfus case. A stop must be put to the controversy, and he asked the Chamber to support the Government by its vote. After some further discussion a resolution approving M. Meline's declaration was carried by an overwhelming majority.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 19.)

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr Abdul Majid, Extra Asst Commr, is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade in Assam.

Mr J W Muir is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 21st March 1898 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of Mr N Bonham-Carter, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 28th inst.

MEDICAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—Surg-Capts B Deare, I M S, B C Oldham, I M S, and R Bird, M D, M S, F R C S, I M S, Bengal.

The services of Surg Capt C Milne, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

Mr P Vaux, offg 8th Asst Supt, Port Blair, was granted privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 17th Feb 1898.

The services of Surg-Lt Col D W D Comins, Inspr Genl of Jails, Bengal, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon Mr Justice Trevelyan of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 10th May 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may vacate his office.

Mr L P Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for the term of Mr P O'Kinealy's appointment as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed to be Chaplains on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estab to fill existing vacancies:—The Revds H C S Anstey, G E Oldham, and R W H Stuart.

The Rev H C S Anstey, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estab, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 11th March 1898.

Mr H A Waring, an Asst Dist Supt of Police of the 5th, offg 3rd grade in the Madras Presidency, is appointed to officiate as an Asst of the 1st grade to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W A Gayer, or until further orders. Mr Waring is posted to Hyderabad.

Capt A D'A G Bannerman, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd, offg 1st class, and First Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough for one year.

With reference to Notification, No. 1086-G, dated the 14th July 1897, Mr George Mortimer Gordon, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 21st February 1898.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following acting appointments are made in the Postal Dept in consequence of the appointment of Mr J Cornwall, Inspr Genl, Railway Mail Service, to act as Post Master Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh:—Mr E C O'Brien, 1st Asst Director Genl of the Post Office of India, to officiate as Inspr Genl, Railway Mail Service, Mr E A Doran 2nd Asst Director Genl, to officiate as 1st Asst Director Genl, and Mr G A T Bennett, offg 3rd Asst Director Genl, to officiate as 2nd Asst Director Genl.

Mr H W Ronaldson, Chief Supt in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is granted furlough for eight months, with effect from the 28th March, 1898.

Mr J Bridgnell, a Supt in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Ronaldson, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made with effect from the date the officer assumes his duties:—Lieut E S Earle, 33rd Regt of Bengal Infy, Punjabi Mahomedans, to be Provost Marshal, Tochi Force.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and appointments are made, vice Major H Melvill, Military Accountant, 1st class, who retires from 20th March, 1898:—Major G B Renny, I S C, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, Major H E Passy, I S C, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, Major W St J Richardson, I S C, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class, Capt P G Shewell, I S C, to be Military Accountant, 4th class, Lieut J C C Perkins, 10th Beng Infy, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Lieut C N Baker, 2nd Beng Infy, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and Lieut E R Ford, 23rd Mad Infy, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, (on probation.)

Lieut-Col W R L Anderson, Controller of Military Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Military Department, vice Col J A Miley, C S I, proceeding on leave out of India.

Major J G Downing, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, vice Lieut-Col W R L Anderson, Officiating as Accountant General, Military Department.

Major G B Renny, Military Accountant, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W J B Bird, on leave out of India.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment is made with effect from the date the officer assumes his duties:—Lieut F M E Kennedy, 1st Battn, Somersetshire Light Infy, to be orderly officer to the officer commanding Malakand Brigade.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India: Lieut G E White, Devonshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 3rd Regt of Sikh Infy (Punjab Frontier Force), 19th May, 1897. Lieut A B Battye, East Lancashire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 5th Gurkha Rifle) Regt (Punjab Frontier Force), 31st Oct, 1896, Sec-Lieut J Bruce, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Offg Squadron Officer, 1st Regt of Madras Lancers, 11th Feb, 1898, Lieut W C T G G Plant, 20th Hussars, offg Wing Officer, 15th Regt of Madras Infy, 18th Feb, 1898, and Sec-Lieut G S F Rovth, Manchester Regt, offg Wing Officer 19th Regt of Madras Infy 26th Feb 1898.

COMMANDS.

With reference to G G O No 112 of 1898, it is notified that the undermentioned officers joined their appointments on the dates specified:—Bgdir-Genl A J F Reid, I S C, General Officer Commanding Malakand Force, 4th Feb 1898, and Col J G Kelly, C B, A D C, I S C, Officer Commanding Malakhand Brigade, 15th Feb, 1898.

The following appointments are made with effect from the dates, the officers assume their duties:—Capt P G Shewell, Military Accounts Dept, Field Paymaster, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to be Officiating Head Quarter Camp Commandant Tirah Expeditionary Force, in addition to his other duties vice Capt R E Grimston, 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, who has vacated, and Lt W L S Churchill, 4th Hussars, to be Orderly Officer to General Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, vice Lieutenant G R deH, Smith, invalided.

SUB MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First class Asst Surg Alexander Gates, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establt.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Conductor Harry Woodard, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

Col W Scott, I S C is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th March, 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieuts to be Captains—W S Eardley-Howard, and C T Ducat.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command—Sub Condr A Blackwood, 2nd class clerk, Office of the Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Madras Command, to be Conductor, seconded; Sub Condr John P Keogh Overseer, Store Dept, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, to be Condr seconded and Sub Condr St Hayler to be Conductor, with effect from the 1st Feby 1898, vice Condr Harry Woodard, retired.

Sub Condr C Howard to be Condr, with effect from the 20th Feb 1898 vice Condr J E Bay retired

NATIVE ARMY.

4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry 1st Battalion Rifle Regiment—Havildar Dataram Singh to be Jemadar, vice Sheikh Ami transferred to the 14th Regt of Bo Infy, with effect from the 17th Aug, 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col Benjamin Alexander Napier Parrott, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner, Minbu Division, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st May, 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—Major J B Thomson Supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 29th Jan 1898.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles—R Waterfield, Genl to be Sec-Lieut, vice Sharp, promoted.

South Indian Railway Volr Rifles—Samuel Joseph Mercer, Gentl to be Sec Lieut, to complete the estabt.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles—W M Ball, Gentl to be Sec Lieut, vice Sprott, promoted.

Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles—Sec Lieut W C Fox resigns his commission.

East Coast Rifle Volrs—M Brown, Gentl to be Second Lieut, to complete the estabt

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut L E Hopkins, R E, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment on Field service.

Mr H G S Savory, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta until further orders.

H H Gahan, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, with the rank of Offg Supdg Engr, 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd March, 1898, and until further orders.

Lieut-Col G F Wilson, R E, Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th April, 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr S C E Hartwell, Traffic Supt, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 1, of that establishment, during the absence of Lt-Col G F Wilson, R E, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr A W U Pope, Traffic Supt of the East Coast Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class I of that establishment, vice Mr Hartwell appointed to officiate as Manager, during the absence of Lt-Col G F Wilson, R E, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr W C Boyer, Dist Traffic Supt, N W Railway, in class II, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the East Coast Railway in class I of that establishment, vice Mr Pope appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, or until further orders.

Mr W H Cole, Depy Manager of the N W Railways, in class I, grade 2, temporary rank, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, was permitted to retire from the service of Govt under Article 712 c of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the afternoon of the 28th February, 1898.

Mr J M Dwyer, Storekeeper, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Storekeeper of the East Coast Railway in class II grade 4 temporary rank, of that establishment, during the absence of Mr E N Homan, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr S K L Yeats, Govt Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund-Kumaon and Southern Punjab Railways, is granted furlough out of India for one year five months and twelve days, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr P C Mole, Depy Examiner in charge of the Accounts of State Railway Stores, is appointed Govt Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund-Kumaon and Southern Punjab Railways.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. DU BOULAY'S COURT OF COMPLAINTS.

WITH regard to the Court of Complaints over which Mr. Du Boulay presides, the *Gujerati* writes: The appointment of a Committee for hearing grievances is a good idea. Some thing like this experiment was tried in Poona. The object will be better attained if instead of having one committee sitting at the Town Hall or at the Police Commissioner's office, there were separate committees for each ward. Such an arrangement will be more convenient to the complaining parties. Convenience is no small consideration in these days of anxiety. Many rather prefer to suffer quietly than go to the trouble and worry of figuring as complainants before a tribunal far away from their homes, at a time when domestic aares are preying upon their minds, and when they have little time to spare for obtaining redress of grievances. Nothing is known with regard to the powers of the Committee, the nature of the relief it will be able to grant, and the means it will have for giving effect to its decision. All these details will be public property within a short time. If the committee does its work in a judicious, impartial and sympathetic spirit, its labour will have a good effect upon the mind of the people, who will feel that their complaints are not thrown wholesale into the waste-paper basket.

THE DRAIN OF THE MUNICIPAL TREASURY.

With reference to the Municipal Commissioner's warning to the Standing Committee and the Corporation as to the probable effects of the never-ceasing drain on the municipal treasury at the hands of the Plague Committee, the *Rast Goftar* states: This beautiful city of Bombay is at present in a very bad plight. The plague has no doubt already dealt a severe blow to its material prosperity, and the matter has become a very serious one, and it is not possible to say when this deadly scourge will finally disappear. The Plague Committee have already spent over 22 lakhs of rupees, and there seems to be no limit to their demands on the municipality. There is no doubt that the dual agency entrusted with the work of the suppression of plague has, as was anticipated, turned out to be a very expensive arrangement, and the sooner something definite is decided upon, the better it will be for all the parties concerned. The tension between the Corporation and the Plague Committee is, to say the least of it, extremely undesirable, and we hope that the Government of H. E. Lord Sandhurst will find out some *modus vivendi*, which will smooth matters in a way acceptable to the city at large.

COLONEL CREAGH WANTED FOR BOMBAY.

The "Gujerati" wants Colonel Creagh, who made a name by his wise administration of plague affairs in Poona, to be transferred to Bombay: Many are of opinon that Colonel Creagh's transfer to Aden at this time is a mistake. Such an experienced and popular officer should be at once placed in charge of the plague operations in Bombay. We are aware that Poona is comparatively more homogeneous and compact and less in extent than Bombay. But Colonel Creagh's experience, tact and conciliatory methods cannot but prove equally helpful in this city. With one officer of the right stamp at the head of plague operations every subordinate will know how he is expected to do his duty. His Excellency is himself full of sympathy for the suffering inhabitants, and will, therefore, do well to employ an officer like Colonel Creagh in Bombay, who is, by his temparament and character, by his knowledge and experience, in sympathy with his Lordship's policy and well fitted to carry out new plague policy. Aden is not specially in need of the Colonel's services, as this city is, and we trust this presidency will not at this crisis be deprived of such an excellent officer, whose praises are being sung even by the dreadful 'Brahmins in the Deccan.

ALLEGED WARNING ABOUT THE LATE RIOTS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states that there were not wanting men in the community who brought to the notice of the highest authorities the existence of all those troubles which culminated in the recent Bombay riots: It must be said in the interest of truth that it was unwisdom which brewed all those troubles which culminated in the deplorable occurrence of Wednesday week. For months past the air was rife with broad whispers of the *zoolum*, in a variety of ways, inflicted on the poorest masses by the underlings who carried out plague operations in this city. There were not wanting men in the community who brought the facts of the petty oppression to the notice of the highest authorities, but all to no purpose. They were not in a mood of mind to listen, self-sufficient as they were in the virtue of their own measures and strong in their strength as Government. If one could have read their inner mind, he wouldhave observed that it signified a contemptuous disregard of the voice of the wise among the people. "The wisdom of their wise men shall perish." That was the guiding principle!

THE MEDICAL UNION AND THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Speaking of the correspondence that recently passed between the Bombay Medical Union and the Plague Committee the "Indian Spectator" writes: There is a point of importance, worth special notice in the correspondence that recently took place between the Bombay Medical Union and the Plague Committee. We do not mean to notice seriously the curt manner in which the Plague Committee refuse to accede to the request to grant an interview to a deputation from the Union; for it is all a question of taste. More important than this seems to us the question as to whether the obligation has been wisely imposed upon medical practitioners to report all cases of fever that come to their knowledge, as well as all pronounced cases of plague. The object in issuing these orders has been the laudable one of not failing to ascertain one important means of knowing all plague cases occurring in the town. The effect has, however, been something quite different, and that, to far from being desirable. Most people have ceased to call in the aid of certified medical men in cases of plague—real or suspected. Doctors have been identified with that class from which plague cases have to be concealed by those who wish to avoid, as far as they can and at any cost, the removal of their sick to hospitals. The result is a failure to place plague cases in charge of qualified medical men. There is either no treatment or treatment by quacks, who are reaping a good harvest from the plague, no doubt. Would it cause any injury, we ask, if the medical profession be freed from the obligation imposed on its members? They should certainly not be allowed to tell a lie. But they need not be compelled, we should think, to go out of their way to be reporters of ailments. Their duty is to cure illness, not to form part of a detective establishment.

PEACE AND PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* is of opinion that the general unrest and dissatisfaction among the nativecommunities is due to the fact that the subordinates of the Plague Committee have established a sort of a reign of terror among the ignorant public.

Our contemporary says: Notwithstanding the fact that the weather is getting hot every day, the plague is increasing by leaps and bounds. There has been general unrest and dissatisfaction among the native communities, not so much because the Plague Committee has to resort to some drastic measures, but that their subordinates and their underlings have established a sort of a reign of terror among the ignorant public. Sir Charles Ollivant hit the nail on the head when he said, at the meeting convened the other day in the office of Sir George Cotton, that members of Government and the Plague Committee were after all a limited body, which could not successfully cope with the corruption of their numerous subordinates, against whom there has been a general outcry. It is the duty of the general public on an occassion like the present to assist Government and the Plague Committee in bringing the charges home to the subordinates, who should be dealt out exemplary punishment. It is incumbent upon Government to institute inquiry into the statement made by a Bhatia gentleman at the meeting above referred to, that a dead body was not allowed to be disposed of until some six hours after death, though there was a note produced by the party from the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra as to the cause of the death. Sir Charles Ollivant said that the native officer who was proved to be obstructive in the matter had been dismissed. But the Bhatia gentleman immediately retorted and declared that the native subordinate was acting under the orders of a Saheb, whose sin ought not to have been visited on the head of the poor subordinate. This was indeed a serious allegation deliberately made befofe a member of the Executive Council, which will be carefully enquired into.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes with regard to the new plague policy: The new departure which the State took on Tuesday last has in it all the elements of hope. Whether it is Lord Sandhurst's sympathetic nature which has at last come to the rescue of the plague ridden and grief stricken city or it is the sympathy of Sir Charles Ollivant in its more active and rational form, or their combined influences, Bombay feels grateful for the step that was taken five days since in the historic Town Hall. Our only regret is that it was not taken earlier. It may yet be too premature to forecast how the new measures will work. It is but right that the citizens themselves should put their shoulders to the wheel and strive their best to exorcise this demon of the plague which has created so lamentable a havoc in this great city of ours during the last nineteen months. What is a common danger and a common calamity must be removed and averted by a common action. Therefore our citizens should gird up their loins and be banded together for the necessary work.

The "Gujerati" writes on the general aspect of affairs in regard to the riots and the plague: Though unwise attempts have been made since Wednesday last to rouse racial feelings and prejudices as in 1897 by advocating resort to a despotic Regulation, or the employment of flogging by way of punishing rioters, by resentful lamentations over the perversity of the subject population and by clever appeals to the instinct of self-preservation and racial pride, Lord Sandhurst has not allowed himself to be influenced by any kind of passion and prejudice. His address to the Justices is a statesmanlike declaration on the present state of affairs, and we congratulate his Excellency on the right note he has struck for tiding over the exceptional difficulties with which both government and the people have been confronted. His Lordship's speech is conceived in a spirit of such generous sympathy, forbearance and moderation that it is calculated to inspire people with a feeling of confidence and with a desire to help and co-operate in chasing away the dreadful enemy that has invaded this city.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: Admirably suited to the times was the Governor's assuring speech to the Justices. It is easy to take credit for prevision, and easier still to suggest methods of punishment and of repression. It is a nobler mission, if less easy, to bring the message of peace and love in times of excitement like those produced by the recent outbreak of fanaticism and ignorant brutality in the town. No one could better fill the role of the peacemaker than Lord Sandhurst, and he filled it on Wednesday with conspicuous success. His exhortation, to forget the painful incidents of the riot, and his dictum that it would rather be a sign of weakness than strength for Government to abandon a scheme for kindly concessions to the public at large, because of the rawdiness of a few, would do credit to the heart and head alike of a ruler of men. Would that Anglo-Indian politics gave more examples of the kind, recently set by the Governor of Bombay, and that Indian politicians knew how to appreciate these. The concessions announced by his Excellency in the administration of plague measures in our city have, of course, been hailed with satisfaction by the populace, and, for the time being—thanks to the exertions of Sir George Cotton, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Govindjee Thakersey and others—the city has resumed its usual industrial activity. Let us hope, the previous harmony and absence of distrust too will soon re-appear.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed unner that Act, during the week ending 12th March 1898:—

Amyas Morse, executive engineer, P. W. D., North-Western railway, Lahore, for securing the safe working of facing points and signals, to be called "Morses dotector key-locking."

William Crawford Walton, captain, 4th Bombay rifles, station staff officer, Ahmednagar, for native latrines, to be called the "Nagr patent latrine."

Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilbuen, in the country of London, for an imprvevement in apparatus for interlocking railway points and signals.

James Wilson, engineer, of 11 Grove Avenue, St. Anne's hill, Wandswort, in the county of Surrey for improvements in filters.

Johann Gotthelf Doring, chemical manufacturer, of Coswig near Dresden, Theodor Zeunert, merchant, of Trachau near Dresden, and George Wolf, manufacturer of Glshutte, all in the German empire, for improved process and means for the sanitary disposal of human excrement, and the production there from of gas and by-products serving for manure and other purposes.

Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North fifteenth street, Philadelphia, U. S. A., for improvements relating to the pneumatic transmisson of packages and the like, and to apparatus therefor.

Samuel Edward Haskin, manufacturer, of 2 Dean's Yard, Westminster, for improvements in apparatus for use in treating wood.

Peter Donalson, superintendent of the presidency jail, Calcutta, residing at the presidency jail quarters, for a cubical, to be called "Donaldson's patent cubicle.

Thomas Halliwel, oop-dyer, of Slack Lane Works, Eccles, in the country of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for dyeing, bleeching or scouring fibrous materials.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Ireland, for improvements in pneumatic apparatus for elevating or conveying tobacco leaf, tea leaf, wood or other chips or cuttings or other materials. (Specification filed 9 February 1894.)

Paturu Sankaranarayana, M.A., tutor to the Rajah of Pittapore, Godavari district, Madras presidency, for an improved pulley chain for hanging a lamp or other article. (Specification filed 9 March 1898.)

John Francis Young, saddler, of No. 21 the Mall, Fyzabad, in the district of Oudh, for pneumatic harness, saddlery and boot appliances. (Specification filed 17 January 1898.)

Major Malcolm T. Lyde, administrator of the Radhanpur state, North Gujarat, for a process for the better manufacture of poudrette (the article to be manufactured to be known as super-poudrette). (Specification filed 7 March 1898.)

William Samuel Colwell, mechanical engineer, residing at 5432 Lexington avenue, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for rotary engines. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

John Robert Williams, manufacturer, of 33 Evergreen place, in East Orange, Essex county, state of New Jersey, U.S.A., for improvements in machines for cutting out wrappers or binders for cigars and the like. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

John Robert Williams, manufacturer, of No. 33 Evergreen place, in East Orange, Essex county, state of New Jersey, U.S.A., for improvements in cigar-making machines. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

Emile Seguy, printer, of Parthenay (Deux-Sevres) in the republic of France, for an improved portable folding mosquito net. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

The American Railway Electric Light Company, manufacturers, of 14 Stone street, New York city, U.S.A., for improvemens in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity and for regulating the current for the same. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., for improvements in prism lights and plates and frames and mountings for the same. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 160 Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements in clips or fastening devices, more particularly applicable for securing inflaters or pumps to velocipedes and other vehicles. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

Charles Sumner Howe, professor of mathematics, of 103 Cornell street, and John Williams Langley, professor of electrical engineering, of 845 1-2 Fairmount street, both in Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., for improvements in Compositions for repairing leaks in pneematic vehicle tyres, (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

John Donnelly's invention for improvements in the monufacture of axle boxes. (From 14 March 1898 to 14 March 1899.)

Hahnemann Adolphus Cutmore's invention for a new or improved switch to be used for a system of two or more speaking tubes. (From 31 March 1898 to 31 March 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

Harry Parkhurst Clark's invention for vapour burners or plumbers' torches. (Specification filed 10 December 1892.)

Edward Field's invention for improvements in engines to be worked by hot gases such as air or products of combustion with steam. (Specification filed 6 December 1892.)

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF'S "Notes from a Diary, 1873-1881," published in two volumes this week by Mr. John Murray, are a continuation of the "Notes from a Diary," published last year, and extending from 1851 to the end of 1872. They abound in anecdotes about most persons of the first importance in England and on the Continent during the period under review. There are two or three stories about Disraeli. Here is one under date of Jan. 16, 1881:—"Miss Lubbock remarked to Mr. Arthur Balfour, who was sitting between her and me, that she would like to hear Disraeli's conversation. 'You needn't do that,' he replied 'You have only to imagine a brazen mask talking his own novels.'" The following is given under date Jan. 25, 1881, on the authority of Lord Lytton. Disraeli had been talking to Lord Lytton about a certain personage "whose strong point was hardly beauty." "I saw him once," said Lord Beaconsfield; "it was when we were living at Grosvenor-gate. When his card was brought up, I was extremely busy, and I said to Lady Beaconsfield, 'My dear, you must receive this gentleman for me.' I ought to tell you that Lady Beaconsfield was very fond of seeing remarkable people, and I said to her, 'My dear, I know he is a remarkable man; I cannot tell you for what he is remarkable, but you may take it from me that he is remarkable.' Lady Beaconsfield tripped down-stairs, and I was turning to my work when I heard a fall and a scream. I rushed down—Lady Beaconsfield had fainted. She though she had seen Mokanna the veiled prophet without his veil!"

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SOME friction appears to have arisen at Portland in consequence of an order issued by Captain Burney, of the training ship Boscawen. Captain Burney, acting no doubt in what he regards as the best interests of the boys, has forbidden them to make certain purchases at the local shops, and his decision is supported by the Commander-in-Chief. The trade of a little place like Portland is, naturally, very restricted, and the shopkeepers resent this order. They propose to make representations to the Admiralty through the county member, and it is rather unfairly suggested that Captain Burney has only dealt in his report with one side of the question. Service men will have no difficulty in understanding the point at issue. The pay of boys in the training ships is so small that it is quite necessary to prevent them from wasting their money, and the goods kept at the naval store are really cheaper than those supplied elsewhere. But the Portland tradesmen may take heart of grace, for ere long Portland Roads will develop into a most important naval station, and their trade is sure to improve.

A remarkable case of poisoning which affected a large number of men belonging to the Royal Artillery stationed at Hilsea Barracks, near Portsmouth, is being investigated by the military authorities. A few days since half a dozen soldiers belonging to the field batteries of the Royal Artillery were suddenly taken ill with vomiting after dinner, and exhibited every symptom of suffering from the effects of poison. They were taken to the Military Station Hospital, adjoining the barracks, and after being attended to by the doctor in charge, they stated that all the men in the same room were suffering in a similar way. A medical man immediately proceeded to the room occupied by the 65th and the 37th Batteries, to which the men belonged, and found all the occupants vomiting and exhibiting similar symptoms to those in hospital. In all 30 men had to go to the hospital for treatment. None of the cases has proved fatal, though some of the patients were seriously ill. It has since been discovered that the illness was due to some vinegar, which it is said contained an appreciable quantity of arsenic, and which was in use at dinner. A military court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the matter.

Intense excitement has reigned in New York in relation to the blowing up of the Maine, but, save for the monstrous indecency, as the *Tribune* describes it, of the yellow press, which has made a veritable boom out of the catastrophe, and Senator Morgan, with the irresponsible elements of the population, the attitude held has been moderate and dignified. Absurd canards have been spread as to the cause of the disaster, but, until the divers have made their complete investigation, which is conducted in secrecy, no evidence can be accessible. Spain is quite as much interested in the matter as the United States, and as a result of diplomatic discussion it was agreed that if the investigation conducted by Captain Sigsbee and the board of inquiry should point to an external cause for the explosion, the Spanish authorities shall make an independent examination. On the whole it must be said that, in the opinion of those best able to judge, no such external cause existed; and if it should have existed, and the catastrophe should have been due to some misadventure, or the malign purpose of an individual, wise counsels will still avert war, for no rational man can suppose that the Spanish Government was a party to the crime. At the same time, though most demonstratively on the part of the United States, preparations are being brought forward for eventualities. The Atlantic forts are being made ready, and the Senate has provided for two additional regiments of artillery. The Terror was to be completed for sea within forty-eight hours, and to proceed to New York, while the South Atlantic squadron is to concentrate in the vicinity of Cuba, and 7,000 men are employed in the navy yards and gun factories on the equipment and fitting of ships in the reserve. The visit of the Vizcaya to New York has been productive of no special incident. The demeanour of her officers was perfect, and paid none but official calls, while her flag floated at half-mast in honour of the dead.

During the discussion of the French Neavy estimate an amendment was made with the view of creating the grade of *capitaine de corvette*, intermediate between the lieutenant and the *capitaine de fregate* or commander. The amendment was not adopted, but the question remains before the Senate, on the proposition of M. Cabart-Danneville, the same gentleman who is always in fear lest we should set foot in the Cotentin peninsula. The *Yacht* strongly advocates the measure. Some fear has been expressed by the lieutenants that their promotion would be retarded, but this is not the case. Under the present rules, and in the most favourable circumstances, no lieutenant, except for "action d'eclat" is promoted with less than fourteen years' seniority in his rank, and this is the period named by M. Cabart-Danneville which must be passed as lieutenant and "capitaine de corvette" before being promoted to the superior rank. The purpose, therefore, seems to be to give a little extra consideration to the senior lieutenants, who would await promotion in a superior grade. It is an idea not unfamiliar in our own Service.

But the Superior Council of the Navy has pronounced unanimously against the new rank. It proposes, as a remedy for the grievance of stagnation, to reduce the limit of age for captains and commanders to fifty-eight and fifty-five, instead of sixty and fifty-eight, to increase the captains' list by five, and the commanders' list by fifteen, to create a separate list for those employed ashore, to retire a certain number of officers, giving what the "Marine Française" calls a "coup de sabre" among the commanders, and the senior one hundred lieutenants and to specialise the position of lieutenants of fourteen years seniority, under the title of 'majors de vaisseau' with an addition of £24 to their pay, and an increase of consideration on board. We learn from the "Yacht" that officers are divided as to the merits of the various proposals. Some resolutely advocate the creation of the rank of "capitaine de corvette"—our contemporary prints a letter from one such, who thinks the grade necessary as an honourable solace to mediocrities who would go no further—others are content, as a transitory measure, with the proposed functions of the "major de vaisseau," and a few resist change, regarding with suspicion the system of a special list for those fixed ashore. In the "Moniteur de la Flotte" M. Marc Landry remarks that the evil results from the fact that almost all officers have the same origin, coming from the same school, entering at the same age, and having equal chances. He would have the Navy open wide its gates, to admit warrant officers, if they had sufficient attainments, or better still, a proportion of those, on a special list, who have failed to enter, though having received a kind of certificate of aptitude at the naval school.

At the present time there are two of these, at the head of each being an officer ranking with the commanders of army corps. The idea is to create four "inspections," with an inspector-general to supervise them, who would also have under his orders certain special cavalry establishments, such as the riding establishment at Hanover, the veterinary school, and some others which are at present under the direct management of the War Minister.

Incidentally the report of the Naval Budget Committee draws attention to the fact that French warships cost 25 per cent. more than those of other nations, chiefly because armoured plates are so dear in France. Notwithstanding this, the Committee reject the proposal to erect Government armour-plate works, well knowing that they could not equal in quality or price the plates as now produced.

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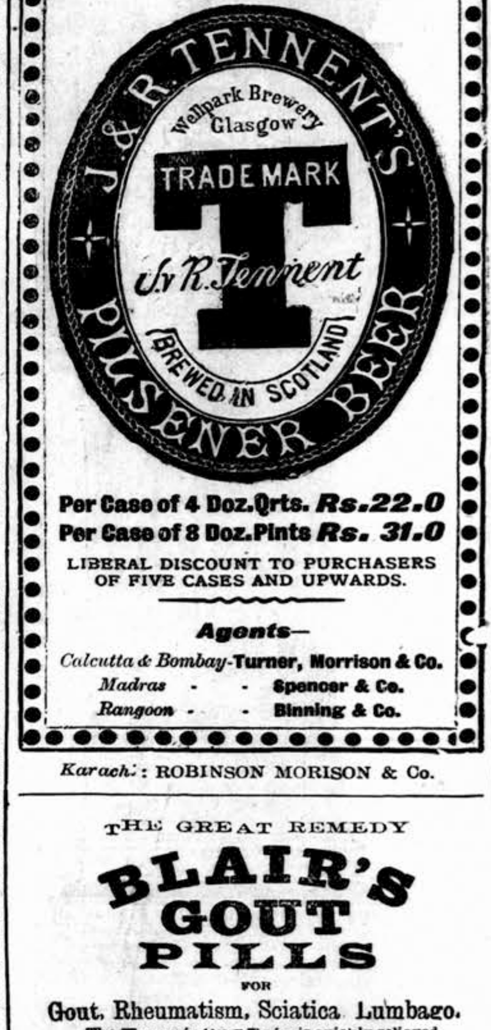

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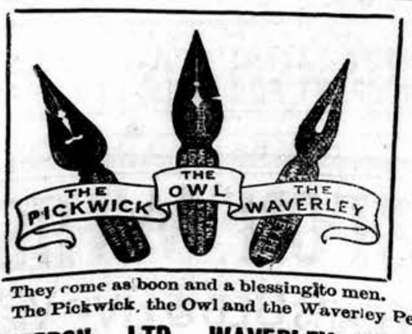

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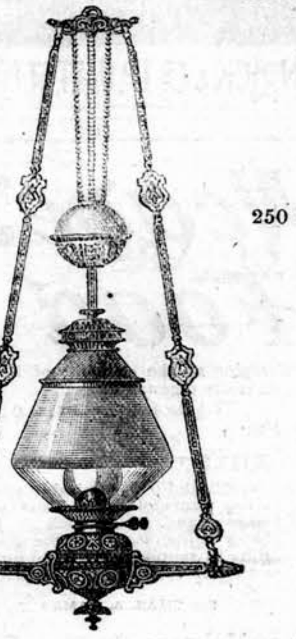

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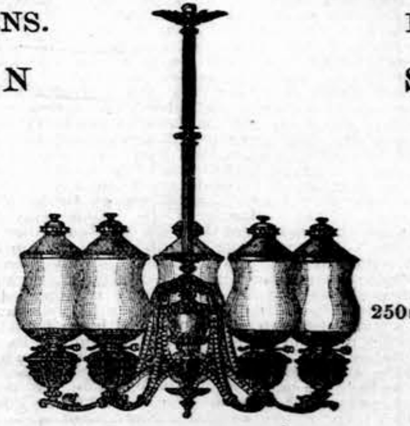

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